

April 14 '20

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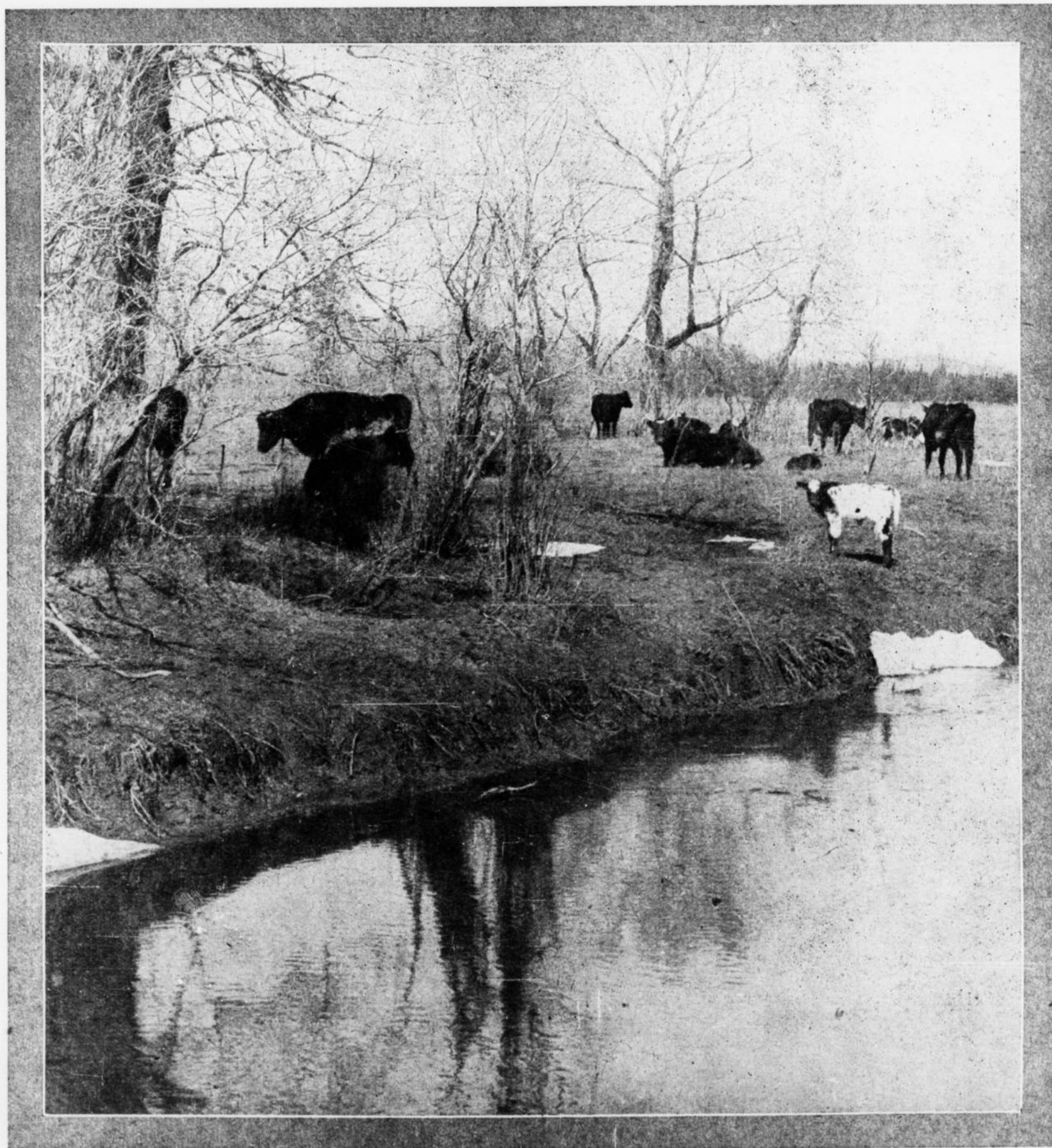
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 14, 1920

\$1.50 per Year



THE FIRST SPRING SUN BATH

Circulation over 76,000 Weekly

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To enable our many customers throughout Western Canada to procure their stocks of Neponset Roofing without delay, and at advantageous prices, we have arranged with the following firms to act as our distributors in their respective territories.

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## NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

*Neponset Waterproof Building Paper and Wallboard may be procured in any quantities from:—*

Merrick-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
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Nelson Hardware Co., Nelson, B.C.

This arrangement, we feel confident, will simplify many problems that have confronted Neponset dealers heretofore—more so in respect to deliveries and excessive freight charges.

Inquiries are invited by the distributor nearest to you, with an assurance of prompt and earnest co-operation in all your requirements.

## BIRD & SON LIMITED

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Mills:  
HAMILTON, ONT. PONT ROUGE, QUE.

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and compare the simple construction, operation and records of up-keep and operating costs with any machine of a similar rating. For an ideal all-round tractor investigate the

## TURNER Simplicity TRACTOR

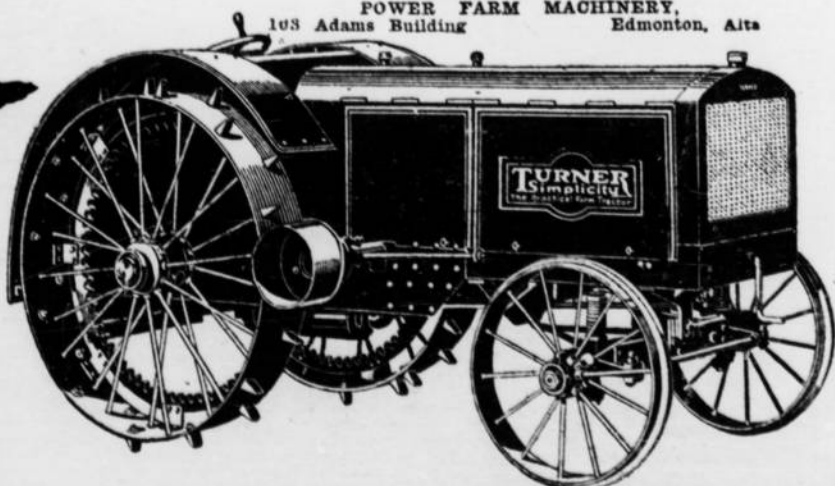
Burns kerosene perfectly; is of light weight and wonderful strength. Equipped with four-cylinder motor, Hyatt roller bearings, three-point suspension frame, simple control; working parts are enclosed and running in oil bath.

*Write for Illustrated Literature. Gladly sent free on request.*

**The Turner Tractor Sales Co.**

195 Portage Ave. E. - Winnipeg

Alberta Distributors:  
POWER FARM MACHINERY,  
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### Build a HOME or put up a HOUSE

THERE IS A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

**BUILDING A HOME** means that you will consider everything in its proper importance. A very important part is the shell of the home.

You will consider the **material** to be used in its construction. The **service** it will render you.

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The **cost**, not the initial payments, but the ultimate value, when repairs, painting, insurance and selling value are all taken into account.

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You will then have a *Comfortable Safe and Serviceable Dwelling of which you will be proud*

**Cool in Summer Warm in Winter** {because of horizontal air spaces providing insulation, and giving you the value of every pound of fuel used.

**Resistant to Vermin** which seek a home in wooden walls. **Fireproof**, therefore safe. Will give you greater encouragement in fitting and furnishing the interior.

**Serviceable**.—Will not decay. Made of burned clay.

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### The ALBERTA CLAY PRODUCTS

Medicine Hat **Co. Limited** Alberta

Also for Brick, Sewer, Pipe, Drain Tile, Well Curbing, Flue Lining, etc.



### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.50 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.00 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.50 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,  
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Associate Editors: E. D. Colquhoun, John W. Ward, F. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

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### ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display ..... 50c. per agate line  
Livestock Display ..... 30c. per agate line  
Classified ..... 5c. per word per issue

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## The Royal Bank of Canada



Protect your Victory Bonds by Renting a Safety Deposit Box

Deposit the coupons every six months in a Savings Account and earn interest upon the bond interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly.

If this is done regularly with (say) a 15-year bond, you will accumulate more interest than principal.

Capital and Reserves \$35,000,000  
Total Resources .....\$527,000,000

Write to our nearest branch for a set of ten Livestock Blotters, showing photographs of champion bulls, stallions, boars and rams.

## WATCH-REPAIRING

Mail your Watch to us NOW. We will repair it so you may have the use of it when the Spring rush commences.

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa, Man.

## FREE ON REQUEST — Three pamphlets:

Where are the Dead? What is the Soul? Thieves in Paradise.

or FREE with special booklet. What say the Scriptures About Hell? Postpaid..... 20

BIBLE STUDY CLUB, Box 1622, Winnipeg, Man.

Established 1877.



"The Old Reliable"

## 100,000 Muskrats

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

We have big orders to fill—Send us all you have. Prices were never higher. It will pay you to ship all furs you have to us always. We pay express charges on all fur shipments.

Write for Market Report, Price List, and Shipping Tags.

McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

277-9 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

## Advertising Boycott Failure

IT is now time to write the word "failure" over the doorway of the "moulding bureau" in Toronto, conducted by G. M. Murray, former general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The magnificent plan hatched last October, and secretly nurtured for some months, has failed to accomplish its object. Beginning with the New Year, the scheme promoted by Murray, "the would-be shepherd of the protectionist manufacturers," proposed to bring the press of Canada into servility almost immediately. Advertisements were to be withdrawn from journals advocating tariff reduction until their profits were reduced and they would be forced to change their editorial policy. The Grain Growers' Guide was one of the journals which was to be bludgeoned into servility.

But Murray failed to reckon with the fundamental truths of the publishing business. Advertising in the present age is an absolute necessity in the development of business. Without advertising not only would many manufacturers be ruined but the progress of the entire country would be retarded enormously. Honest advertising is a most powerful agent in the development of legitimate business in the present day. It brings to the attention of the farmers every latest discovery, invention and improvement in agriculture, and has been a great factor in the rapid development of Western Canada. Business efficiency demands that advertising be placed in journals commanding the confidence and respect and support of their readers, otherwise it is largely money wasted. Manufacturers who place their advertisements on a patronage basis are not worthy to be in charge of business enterprises. They belong to an age of civilization which has passed away.

While it is true that a small number of manufacturers have succumbed to the lure of Murray's half-baked scheme to club the press into servility, the great bulk have continued to do business upon a business basis. The Grain Growers' Guide has lost a number of advertising contracts, but these have been replaced by others, with the result that The Grain Growers' Guide is receiving no less advertising than one year ago. The Guide's editorial policy has not, and will not be altered one iota to suit any advertiser. The Guide will accept honest and legitimate advertising on a business basis only as it has always done in the past. Every advertiser is at liberty to use The Guide or to withdraw his advertising as it may seem to him advisable. The Guide is not attempting to dictate

the business policy of manufacturers.

A few well-meaning theorists have suggested that The Guide should be published without any advertising. This is interesting from a standpoint of an academic discussion. But it should be remembered that almost every journal, newspaper and publication of influence on the continent derives its chief revenue from its advertising pages. Subscribers of The Guide pay a larger proportion of the cost of the paper than the subscribers of most other farm journals. So far as we are aware there is no farm journal on the continent of North America with a subscription price higher than \$1.50 per year, and only a few with that rate. The balance of them get from \$1.00 to as low as 25c a year, and the advertising revenue pays the balance. If publishers mould their editorial policy to suit their advertisers they are not worthy of the confidence of their readers. There is no reason why publishers should yield in their editorial policy to the demand of advertisers and honest advertisers will not present such demands. Many advertisers in the past have sought to change The Guide's policy, and have frequently cancelled their advertisements when they failed to accomplish their purpose. The Guide has adhered closely and faithfully to the policy of the organized farmers on matters of public welfare. That will be the policy of The Guide henceforth.

The support which The Guide has received from its readers in this attempt to cripple it has been most gratifying. Resolutions and letters literally by hundreds have been received declaring in support of the independence of The Guide's editorial policy. The Guide readers have been asked as far as possible to deal with those firms advertising in The Guide, and in a large measure they have decided to do so. This is a matter of sound business, the same as that followed by any manufacturer or distributor. All of them seek support in the sale of their own wares, and without that support they will fail. The Guide asks its readers to give it their best support by purchasing from The Guide advertisers. If that policy is pursued generally it will give the most powerful financial aid to The Guide that it is possible to secure. It will enable The Guide to improve its service to its readers and assist them more effectively in their political efforts to improve conditions in Canada. We ask for the support of our readers so long as they consider The Guide worthy. When The Guide fails in its support of the organized farmers, then it will be unworthy to ask for them to reciprocate that support.

## Parliamentary News

Campaign Funds Under Discussion—Government Loses By-Elections  
By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—A disposition on the part of old-line party members to howl a bit, as though they were being hurt, was manifest this week in connection with the resumed discussion in parliament of the Dominion Franchise Act. The decisive victory of the labor-U.F.O. candidate in the Temiskaming by-election was probably the reason for a vocal protest by Mr. Sexsmith, a Conservative-Unionist from mid-Ontario,

who has suddenly discovered that it is a sin to allow anyone to subscribe to the campaign funds of a political party. Coming from the ranks of one of the two parties that have benefited since confederation by the subscriptions of corporations, contractors and political friends with money to spend in the game of politics, Mr. Sexsmith's protest was a bit amusing. It was quite obviously aimed at the Farmers' party, which prefers small contributions from

## "EASTLAKE" TANKS



Cheapest because they're the Best

THE "Eastlake" Round End Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Side seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest construction known.

"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every rivet. All styles including House Tanks, Cisterns, Granaries, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Culverts, Garages.

Ask for folder on the Tank you want.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited  
Manufacturers  
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

## LUMBER

Farmers intending to build should get our wholesale, direct-from-mill price list now. Lumber prices are going up again soon. Don't delay.

Consumers' Lumber Co. Limited

VANCOUVER B.C.

## EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER WANTED

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Man. Govt. Produce Licence No. 14  
Successors to Matthews-Blackwell Ltd.

## LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent, with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.—JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Mgr.



friends, openly given, to cover the cost of election expenses, to gifts from selfish private interests in the expectation that the casting of bread upon the waters would not be without later beneficial results.

When arguing that it should be made illegal to contribute to a campaign fund, either as an individual or through a corporation, S. W. Jacobs, Montreal, queried: "What about the Farmers' party?" It was at once apparent that Mr. Jacobs had touched the sore spot with Mr. Sexsmith, for he immediately, and with a considerable degree of feeling, declared:

#### Thinks It Disgraceful

"It would be just in the same position as all other parties. They would not be going around with their hat and their basket gathering money from door to door. It is a disgraceful thing. When you read in the newspapers about organization being created, and when you have them, as they did in this province during the last provincial campaign, and as I understand they are doing in the West, going from door to door soliciting money to pay campaign expenses; I repeat, it is a disgraceful proposition."

"How would you get the money—

behind the door?" asked Dr. Michael Clark, a query which goes right to the crux of the matter.

Mr. Halbert, North Ontario, promptly told Mr. Sexsmith that he was absolutely astray in stating that the farmers go from door to door begging subscriptions for campaign funds, the chairman intervening to point out that the discussion on campaign funds would more properly occur on clause ten of the bill. The chairman was willing, however, to allow Mr. Halbert to reply to Mr. Sexsmith, but the man from North Ontario intimated that he would have his say when clause ten is under review.

#### Conveyance of Voters

There was much discussion of the clause which forbid the conveyance of electors to the poll for hire. Mr. Morphy, Mr. Peter McGibbon, and other members wanted the clause dropped on the score that it was more honored in the breach than in the observance, but objection was taken to this proposal. It was pointed out that while the clause may not have been lived up to in the past its elimination would make it possible for the man with the longest pocketbook to be elected.

Hon. W. S. Fielding threw out the suggestion that it would be sensible to allow a certain number of teams or conveyances for each poll. He agreed that, bad as the present situation is, it would be worse to do away with the restrictive clauses.

The Franchise Bill was again under discussion at today's sitting in the House, rapid progress being made with the clauses of the bill. The measure was also under review at a government caucus when many government supporters again urged the disfranchisement for a number of years of defaulters under the Military Service Act and deserters. The majority of the members in attendance supported the ministers in their decision to make the new franchise a pretty wide-open affair, and it is altogether likely that there will be no radical change in the bill as drafted in this respect.

#### Gratuity Proposals Rejected

A pretty definite pronouncement by Sir George Foster that the government is determined to adhere to its policy not to give anything in the nature of a general gratuity to returned soldiers was a feature of today's sitting. The government will insist that any aid given from now on must be based upon the needs of the individual soldier, and that the country cannot afford to provide a general gift on the basis of length of service overseas as has been proposed by certain of the soldiers' organizations.

The two old-line parties, but more particularly the unionists, got a heavy jolt in the by-elections on Wednesday, when Angus MacDonald, the Labor and U.F.O. candidate, carried Temiskaming by a majority in four figures. The election was a disappointment for the Liberals, in that they hoped at least to take second place, but instead, ran third. They found consolation, however, in the circumstance that they carried St. James' division, Montreal, by a large majority and Kamarouski by acclamation, and thereby retained all the seats previously held by the opposition. They found further consolation in the belief that they could have defeated the government candidate in a two-man fight, and this is probably a correct view of the situation because a number of points in the constituency, including the mining centre of Cobalt, hitherto recognized as Liberal strongholds gave large majorities to the Labor-Farmer candidate. For the Unionists there is no consolation, apart from what can be found in polling a larger vote than the Liberals because the result is a loss to the government of a seat, which at the last general election, the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, who secured 7,025 votes to 4,868 given to Mr. Roebuck, Liberal.

#### Ministers in Fight

It cannot be said that the government let the seat go by default, for members of the Cabinet strenuously endeavored to secure the election of Major Pullen, who ran as a straight Conservative rather than a Unionist—Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. P. E. Blondin and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and a dozen or more lesser lights took part in the campaign,

but the natural inclination of the people of Temiskaming to give their support to Canada's new political party made their efforts of no avail.

With only the constituency of East Elgin now vacant, it is interesting to review what has happened in connection with by-election contests since the Unionist government was returned to power late in 1917. Eleven elections have been held since the close of the war. The government have been successful in holding two constituencies in which the candidates were new ministers of the crown, Sir Henry Drayton being elected in Kingston, by acclamation and Hon. Dr. Tordmoe carrying Victoria, B.C., by a considerable majority over a soldier candidate. They have lost Glengarry, North Ontario, Assiniboia, Carleton-Victoria and Temiskaming, all to farmer and Labor candidates. The official Liberal opposition, while fortunate in not losing any seats, have succeeded in holding their own in Prince, Quebec East, Kamouraski and St. James, Montreal. The loss of five seats by the government has meant a reduction of the Unionist majority in the House on a division by ten, apart altogether from the members elected as Unionists who have crossed over either to the Liberal or progressive party groups. There are 234 seats in the House, but Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux sits for two. Party standing after the last general election was: government, 153; opposition, 81. Today the standing is: Unionists, 138; Liberals, 21; Progressives, 14; vacant, 1. On these figures the government has a majority of 40 over all, but it would not be surprising should there be several more desertions to the cross-benches before the curtain rings down on the present session.

#### Natural Resources

Urgent pleas by western members for the adoption by the government of a vigorous policy looking to the development of the natural resources of the Dominion, marked the short Wednesday sitting of the House. The debate, which was adjourned after half-a-dozen members had aired their views, was brought on by Dr. Manion, of Rainy River constituency, who moved a blanket resolution, and, quite naturally, emphasized the need for the development of the iron ore deposits of northern Ontario. But Dr. Manion's proposals were, in the main, not such as to commend themselves to the members, who sit on the cross-benches, because he pleaded for higher tariffs, bonuses, subsidies and bounties for private concerns, all of which are contrary to the accepted platform of the Progressive members of the House of Commons. Members from the prairie provinces who spoke to the resolution, had not so much to say about iron, but they had a good deal to say about the oil, clay, gas and coal resources of Western Canada, and the good that would result if these necessities were produced from the bowels of the earth, in greater quantities. Members from the eastern provinces did nothing more than listen to the suggestions made. The government came in for criticism for lack of enterprise, but no minister ventured to express his views, and it is a safe guess that nothing will come of the resolution this session, and certainly nothing in the direction of a policy based upon the pernicious system of bounties and bonuses.

#### Another Cross-bench Member

Angus McDonald, labor-U.F.O. candidate was elected to the House of Commons in the by-election for the constituency of Temiskaming, Ontario, on April 7. Mr. McDonald had a majority of about 1,200, incomplete figures giving the standing as follows: McDonald, 3,717; Major Pullen (independent-conservative) 2,459; A. G. Slaght (liberal) 2,329. The seat was formerly held by the government, having become vacant by the death of Hon. Frank Cochrane, who was elected in 1917 by a majority of 2,132. The new member, Angus McDonald, is said to be a member of the O.B.U. and a socialist.

Ferdinand Rinfret (liberal) was elected on the same day for the St. James division of Montreal, having a majority of 1,400 over the labor candidate, Alphonse Mathieu. Adolph Stein (liberal) had an acclamation in Kamouraski.

## BLUE RIBBON TEA

There are enough worries in the world without having to drink poor tea—may as well have the best.

Try BLUE RIBBON

## FRUIT Our 1920 Price List

Of delicious, tree-ripened  
OKANAGAN FRUIT

Direct from Grower to Consumer

IS NOW READY SEND FOR IT TODAY

PENTICTON CO-OPERATIVE GROWERS

Box G230

PENTICTON, B.C.

## REDUCED PRICES

### SPECIAL BARGAINS

#### GARGOYLE MOBILOIL

Grade A.—A medium body oil.  
Grade B.—A heavy body oil.  
Grade BB.—A medium heavy oil.  
Grade Arctic.—A light medium oil.

#### ALL GRADES ONE PRICE

Barrel of 42 gallons, per gal. \$1.28  
Half-bbl. of 25 gals., per gal. 1.34  
4-gal. Can, per gal. 1.54  
Add \$5.00 for wood barrel.

Plow Shares that are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear as well as any you have ever used. All Makes and Numbers on Hand.

12-in. Price, each \$3.00  
13-in. Price, each \$3.20  
14-in. Price, each \$3.30



15-in. Price, each \$3.45  
16-in. Price, each \$3.60  
18-in. Price, each \$3.85

#### HIGH GRADE POLARINE OIL

Medium or Heavy Grade for Automobiles or Gas Engines.  
Polarine "A" Special Oil for Tractors.

4-Gal. Can. Price	\$ 4.70	4-Gal. Can. Price	\$ 4.95
25-Gal. Half-barrel. Price	25.50	25-Gal. Half-barrel. Price	28.00
42-Gal. Barrel. Price	37.80	42-Gal. Barrel. Price	44.80

Add \$5.00 for Wood Barrel.

Order from this advertisement and State Grade of Oil Wanted and Number Stamped on Back of Old Plow Share.

The John F. McGee Co., Winnipeg, Man.



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 14, 1920

## Labor and Tariff Reduction

The Independent Labor Party of Ontario, at its convention at London, Ont., on April 2, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that whereas the tariff issue is being forced to the front as one of the most important issues to be dealt with at the approaching federal elections; and

"Whereas, irrespective of the fact that it is a strictly federal issue, this convention of the Labor party of Ontario must deal with it owing to the necessity of placing candidates in the field at the federal elections.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention favor the following plank in the party platform:

"The gradual elimination from import duties of all necessities of life, such as food, clothing (including boots and shoes) and the tools and machinery used in production, the revenue derived from these sources, to be raised by direct taxation of land values and luxuries."

This pronouncement by the representatives of the Labor party in Ontario is the most significant development that has occurred in the tariff controversy for some years. Protectionist politicians and the protected interests for whom they speak, have depended upon the votes of the working men of the towns and cities of the East to defeat the low tariff movement which has found its strongest support in the rural districts. It is evident, however, that a large section of the workers in the factories of Ontario have come to the conclusion that the protective tariff is not an unmixed blessing to them, and that while the tariff wall protects their employers it does not protect them, but on the other hand seriously increases their cost of living and reduces the real value of their wages. The Ontario Labor party will be a valuable ally of the organized farmers in the fight against special privilege. Some people, farmers and others, who realize that protective tariffs are a burden upon themselves, have hesitated to demand a radical cut in the tariff because they feared it would be an injury to the working people of the manufacturing cities. Now that organized labor has placed itself on record in favor of the abolition of duties on food, clothing, boots and shoes, and the tools and machinery used in production, there should be no holding back, and the low tariff movement should gain increased strength. The Ontario Labor party's resolution, though less detailed, is essentially in accordance with the tariff plank of the New National Policy. It was passed after thorough discussion, with only two dissentient votes.

## President Reynolds' Resignation

The resignation of President Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and his acceptance of the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural College is a severe loss to the cause of agricultural education in Manitoba. Under Mr. Reynolds' direction the Manitoba Agricultural College has steadily enlarged its field of usefulness and secured a greater confidence among the farmers of the province. Despite the handicaps of its political past and the disruption due to the war, the Manitoba Agricultural College has emerged more powerful than ever. With adequate financial support and capable administration its future benefit to the province is immeasurable. President Reynolds' five years in charge of the college has earned him the respect and support of rural Manitoba. It will be a matter of general regret that this will be the last term in which he will guide the destinies of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

## Election Funds Publicity

Nothing has contributed more to the long and shameful record of parliamentary corruption, lobbying, degradation of parliamentary institutions, lowering of public life, and of those standards by which public life should truly be measured than the method which has prevailed thus far throughout the whole history of Canadian political partyism of obtaining the party funds for election campaign purposes. Foremost among the national reforms advocated in the New National Policy is the abolition, by means of publicity, of the securing of campaign funds from interests looking for legislative favors.

The public are entitled to know the names of all contributors to the election expenses of all candidates, and to know also how all the money so contributed has been expended in the election campaign. There should be a list of the contributors and of the amounts contributed by them published in each constituency. The full daylight of publicity should shine upon all particulars of the sources of financial aids to the candidates. This essential publicity should be provided for in the Elections Act, and it should be enforced with summary severity upon all offenders against the act.

The plank in the New National Policy which declares for this publicity in regard to the origin of the funds necessary for election campaign purposes, was at first sneered at and ridiculed by practical politicians, who regarded it as impracticable and absurd; some of them, in a characteristic way, even went so far as to describe it as hypocritical. In so doing they succeeded only in making a disclosure of their own character and mentality. As for the proposal of publicity of election campaign funds being impracticable, that assertion has been triumphantly disproved by the entirely satisfactory manner in which the plan worked in the by-election in Assiniboia, Sask., where O. R. Gould, the candidate of the supporters of the New National Policy in that constituency was elected to parliament by so overwhelming a majority.

As the readers of The Guide are aware, a full and complete financial statement, duly audited and certified correct, was published, showing the funds collected for the purposes of that by-election and disbursed by the Assiniboia constituency committee of the New National Policy. The contributions are tabulated according to districts in that statement. At the time of the by-election the fund in the constituency of Assiniboia had reached a total of \$6,677.08, of which \$2,292.69 had been devoted to organization expenditure, the details of which are duly set forth. A committee chosen by the subscribers was placed in charge of the campaign funds and the balance of the fund was put at the disposal of that committee. The disbursements for the purposes of the campaign are set forth with the same detail as those for organization purposes. They amounted to \$3,680.48. When the by-election was over and Mr. Gould duly elected, the committee was enabled to return \$703.91 to the original fund.

The example shown in the Assiniboia by-election blazes a new trail in Canadian public life. It is undeniable that campaign funds have been a fruitful source of what has been most sordid and scandalous in politics. The interests which supplied the money with which to win elections naturally looked for a return in the form of special favors and special privileges at the expense of the gen-

eral good. The secrecy which was maintained in regard to election expenditures promoted improper use of money in election campaigns. The method advocated by the New National Policy is not only more honest, but it is in every way more conducive to the public welfare. It is strongly conducive to good citizenship, and to an active and intelligent interest in public affairs being taken by the ordinary voter. The citizen who has contributed to the election fund backs his principles with his money. He has shown his interest in the principles for which the candidate stands whom he is supporting; and he will more earnestly throw his energy into the campaign than he was likely to do under the old system of secrecy in regard to election campaign funds and expenditures.

## The "Home Market" Myth

Forty-odd years ago, when the advocates of high tariff protection, disguised under the name of the National Policy, were carrying on the campaign which resulted in fastening that policy upon Canada, they were loud in their declarations that their policy would be of immense benefit to agriculture. The resolution passed by the majority in the House at Ottawa in 1879, which introduced the high tariff protective system proclaimed that the interests of agriculture would be served by that system. Professions of heartfelt concern for the welfare and prosperity of all engaged in agricultural industry have ever since been part of the stock-in-trade of the politicians serving the protectionist system. They have unfailingly waxed eloquent in asserting that protection provides a market for the products of agricultural industry.

The normal wheat crop of this country is over 300,000,000 bushels. The total population of Canada is now something over 8,000,000. Allowing an average of six bushels per head, which is certainly an amply large allowance, and with due provision for seed wheat and for all other uses of wheat within Canada, we find that not more than one-third, at the most, of a 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop can be used in Canada. There would have to be 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 people in Canada to consume the wheat now grown in this country. And much the same is true of practically every other large line of agricultural production. There is always, in normal times, a preponderant surplus, which has to be exported; and the export price determines the price in the home market.

The farmers of Canada are thus normally in the position of having to sell in open competition with the world everything they produce. The protective system is not, and cannot be, of advantage to them. On the contrary, it burdens them by compelling them to buy in the restricted home market, both necessities of their life and necessities of their industry. The protective system places the manufacturers of these necessities in the privileged position of being able to levy tolls on the farmers. The advantages of the home market under the fiscal system which has now prevailed in Canada for forty years are thus mythical, so far as the farmers are concerned.

For the farmers the protective system provides no advantages, but only heavy disadvantages. It provides advantages only for the privileged manufacturers. "Moulding the moulders" in order to shape public opinion to serve the purposes of the beneficiaries of the system has been resorted to assiduously for more than two score years. Every



effort has been used to make the myth of a highly profitable home market for the farmers figure as a large and important reality in the minds of the Canadian people. But such deception can no longer be carried on as easily as in the past.

People in Canada, without distinction of class or occupation, are in increasing numbers using their own minds upon questions of public policy, and doing their own thinking. They are realizing the essential soundness of the principles of the New National Policy. They are perceiving that real progress for Canada must be based on the development of the country's natural resources. The western prairies alone are as capable of producing a billion bushels of wheat as they are of producing 300,000,000 bushels. The British market and the other markets across the Atlantic need, and will continue to need, the supplies of food which this country is capable of producing; and south of us are the 115,000,000 people of the United States, increasing rapidly in numbers and already near the point of being a food-importing nation. The markets abroad are the markets on which Canadian agriculture must mainly rely.

### Feed Insurance

The annual hustle has just begun and farmers everywhere will soon be seeding on summerfallow and last year's breaking. It is safe to say that too many will follow the accepted custom of sowing all the best land to wheat and hurriedly preparing a small patch for oats toward the close of the season. Caution advocates that every man in the dry areas sow at least one acre of his best-prepared land in oats for each head of horse or cattle stock which he expects to carry over next winter. The experience of the past shows that in every poor year the drought areas spend enormous sums importing feed which, even under the existing climatic handicap, could have been grown locally had a small area of well-prepared summerfallow been sown early to oats. It is poor economy to spend the produce from four or five acres in wheat to buy a quantity

of feed which one of these acres would have grown. Drought farmers should invest a few acres in feed insurance now.

### A Misrepresented Proposal

The plank in the New National Policy, which advocates the taxing of unimproved land values as a means of raising some of the revenue needed for the Dominion treasury, continues to be misrepresented by certain newspapers, which do not give any sign of understanding that this proposal has reference to community-created values of land, apart from the buildings or other improvements made by the holders of the title to the land. Such values exist in a high degree in the business centres of cities. Farmers are large owners of lands; but, in comparison with the owners of such city properties, they are small owners of unimproved, that is to say, community-created land values.

The Edmonton Journal, for example, to name one of the newspapers which discusses inaccurately this plank of the New National Policy, cites the arrears of wild lands taxes in Alberta, and says:

We find it difficult to understand how Mr. Crerar and others can argue seriously that the Dominion should look to land taxation for a large part of its revenue.

The Montreal Gazette reproduces this sapient remark of the Edmonton Journal, which, it says, "has a bearing on the proposition to secure by taxing unimproved land the revenue that would be lost by abolishing, or greatly reducing, the customs taxes." Note that the Gazette says "unimproved land," instead of saying, as it should, "unimproved land values." The Gazette, with the air of quite disposing of the whole matter, adds:

The application of Mr. Crerar's plan would evidently be attended with the same kind of difficulty as is met in the proverbial hard task of taking the breeks off a Highland man.

Only one or the other of only two possible explanations can be made for such utterances as these of the Edmonton Journal and

the Montreal Gazette. They are utterances either of honest, but not excusable, ignorance, or of deliberate dishonesty. And it is not easy to see how any journal which undertakes seriously to discuss questions of public policy can at this late date be honestly ignorant of the difference between taxation of community-created values, that is to say, site values (which include water powers, and the locations of other natural resources), on the one hand, and taxation of wild lands, on the other.

A committee of the British House of Commons has found, after investigation, that \$5,000,000,000 can be raised by taxation of fortunes made during the war. The French Government, too, is introducing legislation for the same purpose. And both in Great Britain and in France incomes and business profits were taxed heavily during the war; in which respect governmental policy in those countries presented an extraordinary contrast to governmental policy in Canada.

Is it not eminently equitable that part of the needed public revenue should now be raised from war fortunes, and to that extent the burden upon those who patriotically sacrificed everything and went to the front be relieved? In regard to this just measure of fiscal policy, at any rate, it is not too late for the Government of Canada to take a leaf from the books of the Governments of Great Britain and of France.

Before any man can secure the full reward of his labor he must have freedom to buy and sell wherever he can find the best market. Otherwise he cannot exchange his products at their full value. Protective tariffs forbid the exercise of this freedom and consequently deprive the people of a part of the just recompense of their toil.

The Guide has been informed officially that the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, which was mentioned on this page on March 31, is not a party to the Murray advertising boycott scheme.



### "Polling" the Farmer's Vote

Section 10 of the Dominion Elections Bill, if passed, will make it illegal for the United Farmers' organizations to take part in Politics





Hon. George P. Smith,  
Minister of Education.

# Rural Educational Policies

"I T E L L y'u," said the old bachelor who had just voted against consolidation and was boasting of his resistance to progress, "larnin' arunt what it was in my day. In them days, a liberal amount of figurin' and readin' and writin' with a thorough drillin' in grammar, set a man up with a fair amount of larnin'. Why the childer are so busy paintin' pictures and exercisin' theirselves now-a-days that it's a wonder they can do a sum or write so'ez you can make it out. No sir! None of this year consolydashun fer me! No sirree!"

Fortunately for the educational future of western boys and girls that frame of mind is going down like chaff before the wind, in the steady gale of progressive public opinion along educational lines, which is being reflected through the three departments of education in the three prairie provinces. This article has to do with the work of the department of education in the province of Alberta. They have a new minister of education out there. Whether it is because the Hon. George P. Smith was a good newspaper man, and good newspaper men are men of parts and resources and adaptability, or whether it is because he is a "new broom," they have achieved marked success and have made very creditable educational history in the province of Alberta during the last year.

The problem, while in its general features is similar in all three provinces, has yet to be attacked in the way most suited to the people and the resources of the individual province. In all three provinces the difficulties confronting the rural school are singularly the difficulties of rural life. City schools as a rule have no teacher shortage. They have not to the same extent the difficulty of finance, at least it is not so intimately related to the individual as it is in rural districts. The non-English is not the same problem. In fact the great problems facing the departments of education in the three provinces, are the problems of the rural school. The distances which many children have to go to school and the usefulness of boys and girls on the farm make attendance difficult to enforce. The scarcity of teachers, which is always most critical in rural districts, makes the problem of operation a difficult one. The problems of overcrowding alternate with the opposite condition where only a half-dozen chil-

## A Review of the Year's Work of the Department of Education in Alberta--By Mary P. McCallum

dren of school age are found in a district. The absence of opportunity for high school education imposes a tremendous handicap.

### New Consolidation Act

The sparsely-attended schools have been attended to in Alberta by a new consolidated schools act that works. The act has 12 new schools already to its credit, and not one quarrel has been registered in their whole progress, which surely says something for the new act. The overcrowded school condition has been met by the two-roomed school with increased grants from the government. Teacher shortage is being notably relieved by government loans to normal students, while the absence of high school facilities is being altered by further generous grants to all schools establishing high school departments.

Each of these phases of Alberta's school progress had better be dealt with separately. Consolidation was first inaugurated in Alberta five or six years ago, and has been strongly advocated particularly by farmers' organizations for a great many years. There are at the present time 64 consolidated districts in actual operation in Alberta. The object of consolidating various districts is to secure a sufficient number of children to provide a graded school. In a graded school the teacher, not having so many classes may give more individual instruction and guidance to the pupil. A still greater advantage lies in the possibility, which exists in the graded school of providing for high school work. Consolidation accomplishes these very much desired results, but it is, unfortunately, beset with serious difficulties in a country of sparse settlement, severe climate and imperfect

roads. The long distance which children must be transported is the important factor in increasing the cost in a consolidated district, and the matter of taxation becomes so serious that unless conditions are particularly favorable and the locality well-to-do, this solution is not practicable.

### Some New Features

The new consolidation act which passed the legislature last session, is said to be a wonderfully smooth-working and satisfactory bit of legislation. Its chief distinction to greatness is that it is so hedged about by provisions commanding care and discretion that it is practically fool-proof. The greatest precaution seems to have been taken in this act to make it impossible for a consolidated school to be established unless a clear majority

of the rate-payers concerned were prepared, after securing the fullest information as to cost and all advantages and disadvantages, to stand squarely behind the proposition. The 12 new schools established under the act without a recorded jealousy, disagreement or quarrel stand as a monument to the harmonious working of the act.

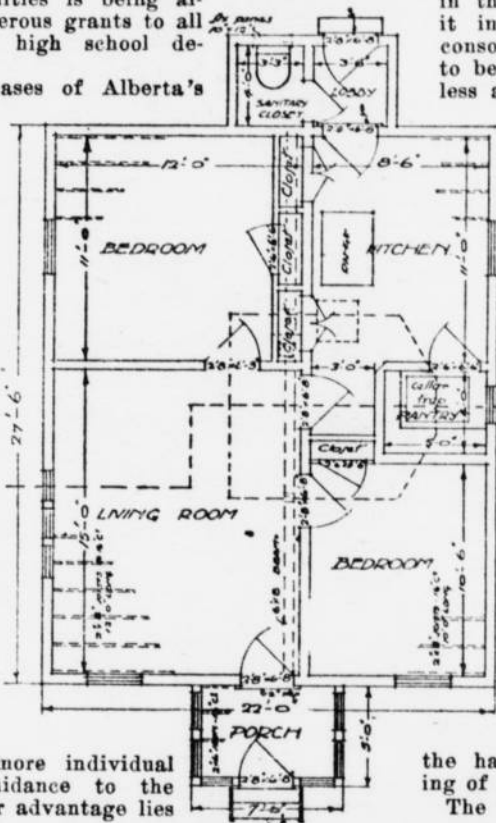
The first step to establishing a consolidated school is for one of the promoters to call a meeting of the school trustees in the proposed consolidated area. The inspector or supervisor of consolidation will attend, and together this body of persons will make

a preliminary draft of the proposed district, estimate the costs, select a site and prepare a tentative plan to lay before the ratepayers. Public meetings are then called in the various districts at which the inspector is again in attendance, and the whole matter is placed before the ratepayers when it must be thoroughly discussed and understood. Then when the public meetings have been held, when all the people interested have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the entire proposition, a petition may be circulated. The department of education, if it is satisfied that the ratepayers know exactly what the plan involves, will forward the official blanks for the petition. The petition is simply to ask that a vote be taken on the question of forming a consolidated school area. It must have the signatures of 25 per cent. of the resident electors in every school district concerned in the proposal. The vote is taken by ballot instead of by open vote and at one central polling point instead of each district separately. This precludes the possibility of one district voting the proposition down and remaining out, for all the preliminary work showed willingness to abide by the decision of the majority. Where a village or town district is included in those wishing to consolidate, such village or town district does not vote at all until the strictly rural districts have first taken their vote and reached their own conclusion. For the purposes of consolidation such town or village is an interested party, and under former acts could too often out-vote whatever vote the rural districts polled. If the rural district votes favorably the question is then submitted to the town district, and it gives its own verdict separately. It is this arrangement that is said to have eliminated and prevented unpleasantness and misunderstandings. It will thus be seen that consolidation may provide the solution to rural difficulties in many localities where conditions are favorable to its operation.

### Increased Inspection

Special attention has been paid by the Alberta Department of Health to inspection of schools. The first effort of the new minister to improve conditions was the appointment of 50 per cent. more school inspectors and the appropriation of \$70,000 additional money to provide supervision and inspection of rural school activities that might secure greater efficiency. The school inspector has a multitude of duties. He enforces the attendance act; he enquires into changes in the school boundaries; he supervises building activities; he acts as an intermediary between the school board and the department of education in efforts to secure teachers and to keep the schools

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Floor Plan of Teacher's Cottage.  
This plan is of Alberta's best type of teacher's residence, and shows attention to detail of cupboards, closets, arrangement, etc. This cottage is 27½ feet by 22 feet.



Normal School Teachers and School Inspectors of Alberta.

The Minister of Education is shown in lower row. This picture was taken at a joint conference, held recently in Edmonton, when the year's educational policies were discussed by those responsible for their fulfilment.



# Nation Builders in the West

*"Build on resolve, and not upon regret,  
The structure of thy future; do not grope  
Among the shadows of old sins, but let  
The light of truth shine on the path of hope,  
And dissipate the darkness; waste no tears  
Upon the blotted record of lost years,  
But turn the leaf and smile, oh smile, to see  
The fair white pages that remain for thee."*

WITH years full of fate stretching out before us, we must not close our eyes in pessimism because, owing to the presence among us of disintegrating elements and forces, we are not sure as yet of our national unity of thought, feeling and purpose. We must not turn aside from our public duties discouraged, because, owing to our ignorance or neglect, those elements and forces are now more apparently and actively at variance than ever before.

We have most of the material requisite for the making of a great nation. Our task is to proceed with the making. The first step is to put our own house in order, to consider whether or not we have the necessary qualifications to fit us to become teachers and leaders in the planning and building of an enduring national structure:

Look inward through the depths of thine own soul.  
How is it with thee? Art thou sound and whole?  
Doth narrow search show thee no earthly stain?  
Be noble! And the nobleness that lies  
In other men sleeping, but never dead,  
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.

Have we within us the right spirit—the true patriotism, that includes love for all our neighbors within the nation's boundaries, as well as devotion to those ideals and institutions of the country which guarantee equal rights to all its citizens?

If we have not these primary essentials, our efforts will end in failure, and we will be succeeded by a class whose creed is death and destruction and the rearing of a new structure on the ruins of the old order of society, all of which will entail immense national loss, even if in the process we escape national disaster.

The magnitude and importance of the work before us demand that we cease spattering ink on the plotted record of the lost—and worse than lost—years, in all humility confess our past sins of commission and omission, and with clean hearts, clear heads and strong hands, turn the leaf to the fair white pages that remain, determined to use our talents in a more worthy manner in the future.

Old leaves and feathers rot in last year's nest.  
The winged brood flown thence new dwellings plan:  
The serf of his own past is not a man;  
To change and change is life, to move and never rest;  
Not what we are, but what we hope is best.

## The Work of Nation-building

Our hope lies in taking up promptly, firmly and intelligently the too long-delayed process of nation-building. We know deep down in our hearts what Canada means to us. The problem is to define this feeling, to teach it to our fellows, to share with them an understanding and appreciation of it, to unite with them in an expression of it. We wish to build a nation fit to be proud of, a nation that does not find its purpose complete in amassing wealth, nor its destiny in its own aggrandizement, but a nation wrought out of various and varied elements into genuine unity by devotion to high principles and moral purpose.

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer," and "The Tariff and How It Works")

## Article IX.—Turning the Leaf

The Canadian of today needs serious purpose, insight into the significance of his own country, a knowledge of its history, of its great personalities, of its policies, of its achievements, and above all a knowledge of its aim. He must ask himself not only, "How have we reached our present state?" but more earnestly, "what is our aim and object

the case, it would appear to be only reasonable that the bodily welfare of each child should receive careful attention, and that the learning and following of the laws of life and rules of health by everyone should be a first consideration. What can be sadder than to see a person anxious and eager to give up anything and everything, when

we accept the story of creation, and regard barbarism and savagery as lapses from an earlier civilization, we find man at all times and under all conditions (so far as we are informed from the records he has left) living in society and regulating his conduct and transacting his affairs along certain lines of habits, customs, usages and codes in subordination to more or less fixed principles, recognized by him to be binding upon him, though he is often in rebellion against some of their provisions. A comparison of codes shows that though they differ in their details,

they agree in their fundamentals. It cannot be by chance that they agree. They agree because these codes of law do nothing more than give formal sanction and better definition to man's natural rights. These fundamental principles, these natural rights known as the law of nature, are universal, eternal, absolute and unalterable. They inhere in the very nature of man.

## What Government Is For

The primary function of government is to protect the rights of man. Its important elements are authority and

power to enforce that authority. The power to enforce authority consists of physical force and appeal to conscience. The higher the mentality and moral development of the people, the nearer their lives are brought into harmony with the law of nature—the more they are guided by the force of conscience and the less necessity there is for the employment of the deterrent power of penalty or physical force. It is evident that the government is best when the best control the less competent and less virtuous. It is equally clear that the supreme and ultimate government is that in which the best in each man controls the baser in each man. This is self-government, and the more nearly any community approaches self-government the more nearly it approaches the ultimate goal of all politics.

The end of government is mutual protection against injustice, but when the people become so educated that no one wishes to do his neighbor an injustice, the supreme end of government is reached, because there is no longer any need of protection, and when public sentiment has been so educated and developed that even men who would do an injustice to a fellow man dare not do it, not because they fear a punishment forcibly administered, but because they fear the judgment and condemnation of their fellow men, the end of government is approximated. The object of all government is to destroy the necessity for any government by developing such a public conscience that no other force than that of conscience will be needed to protect the rights of man. But it is also evident that a government which proposes to depend on the united conscience and united judgment of a great body of men for its means of enforcing justice, or rather to trust thereto in lieu of relying upon an external enforcement of justice, must have in the community a great number of individual men whose judgment, conscience and will have been educated.

## Importance of Education

A fair criticism of our Canadian system of education as evidenced by results is that it has placed undue emphasis on the development of the intellect, to the neglect of that of the body, the conscience and the will.

A man may read and write the

Continued on Page 10



Lush Grass and Sloughs Brimful; the Common Prayer in the Cattle Country.

from now on?"

Every citizen owes to the nation the duty of maintaining in himself a high, clean moral character. His active personal morality is a duty to his country, and is a part of the nation's morality. It is an obligation that is binding on him at all times and in all places. There is no break or cessation in its force, and there are no conditions or circumstances under or by which he can be released from its demands. There is never an instant's truce between virtue and vice. Moral character in the citizens is the foundation upon which our nation must be built. As long as the hearts of the people are right the nation is safe, even with polls and legislative halls in opposition to them, but when the springs of national life are poisoned, the result is decay and the outcome a plutocracy where the majority cringe and fawn at the behest of those who have money or places or favors to bestow. It is not wealth, but the courage of the national conscience that must be relied on to build up the national life.

The individual citizen with low aim develops into a selfish, grasping predatory animal, and a nation controlled by the influence of such citizens will soon come to be conceived as an end in itself, as superior to law, to the conventions of morality and to the precepts of religion.

So live that when thy summons comes to join

The innumerable caravan that moves  
To that mysterious realm where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed

By an unflinching trust, approach thy grave  
Like one that wraps the drapery of his life  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

## Every Human Being's Problem

If any man invest his life in the mastery and cultivation of his own best self he has laid up treasure that cannot be lost. Whatever obstacles, whatever disappointments may come are merely added chances against him, calling forth greater effort in the contest.

Man is a bundle of wants. First of all he needs life and health. A sound and healthy body is necessary, for without it he is unable to satisfy his other wants to the fullest extent. Much being

it is too late, in order to regain the bodily vigor he has lost by neglect of the primary rules of health, or to prolong the life he has sapped by running counter to the inexorable laws of nature!

Man wants wealth, beautiful things, companionship, knowledge and righteousness. In every normal person such desires are found, and the well-rounded life is made up of activities to satisfy these desires in due proportion.

But you ask, is it possible for us to learn laws and rules that will aid us to satisfy, modify or restrain our desires for life, health, wealth, knowledge, beauty, righteousness and companionship with a resultant well rounded life of due proportions of each? If so, where are we to find them?

## The Laws of Right and Wrong

In the law of consequences—in the law of right and wrong—in the message of the earlier Hebrew prophets, emphasized, amplified and extended by the great prophet of the New Judaism—in the spontaneous dictates of the human heart—in its intuitions—in the basic principles of our Aryan civilization—in the Ten Commandments. Looking at the matter from the purely human standpoint as applicable to this life only and regarding Moses simply as the author of a code of law which bears his name, no better guide in building and conducting our house of life can be found than the rules laid down by this great law-giver.

Where there are so many desires and so many right and wrong ways of attempting to satisfy them, there are sure to be conflicts of the activities of different people in society. Hence the necessity for government which establishes and enforces laws for the common good, to secure harmony and to prevent the rights of each from being interfered with by others.

So far as is known there never has existed on the earth any organization of human society, any tribe or race, however rude, any organization of men, however savage, that has not been controlled by some recognized form of law. Whether we accept the theory of evolution that would produce civilization from barbarism through the development of the higher instincts, barbarism from savagery, and savagery from an even lower simian source, or whether



# Corn in Saskatchewan

**W**ILL corn ever be grown to any extent in Saskatchewan? Is not the climate too cold and the season too short? What are its uses and the reasons for growing the crop? These are some of the questions that are frequently asked. In answering let us consider first what sort of a plant corn is, and how it came to be grown as far north as Saskatchewan.

Corn is a native of the plateau regions of Mexico. Columbus, in 1492, found maize, or corn, in common cultivation in America. It is believed that corn came into cultivation at the beginning of the Christian era and spread from Mexico to all parts of the United States, reaching the coast of Maine about the year 1000. Cartier, the first European to enter the St. Lawrence, observed large fields of growing corn at Hochelaga (now Montreal), in 1534. The Mandan and Arikara Indian tribes on the upper Missouri had their corn patches when first seen by the whites.

The Indians, by continually using the most mature ears of corn for seed, unconsciously developed earlier and hardier varieties. This resulted in the corn belt being pushed farther and farther north, until finally it had reached the Canadian border. But corn is a remarkably accommodating plant. Few crops show adaptability to so wide a range of conditions. Therefore, the cultivation of corn did not stop at the International Boundary, but spread over the southern half of the prairie provinces, and even crept into the northern districts.

Corn, at the present time is grown extensively in the southern Manitoba and Alberta for fodder and silage. Early types of Indian corn are ripened yearly in the Turtleford district. On the University farm at Saskatoon, a number of different varieties ripened in 1919. It is expected that by careful selection and breeding work, varieties sufficiently early to mature every year can be obtained.

A corn field is a mixture of many different types. By selecting seed ears from the earliest-maturing plants in the field and keeping in mind the type of plant he considers most desirable, the grower can, in the course of a few years develop a strain that will be well adapted to his district. This method of selection eliminates all ears except those having the most valuable characteristics. No crop is more easily changed by selection than corn. It is now grown commercially for seed in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Yet less than 25 years ago those regions were considered hopelessly out of the corn belt. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that corn will become an important crop in southern Saskatchewan within the next few years.

## Uses

At present corn is grown very little for grain in Saskatchewan. Its chief uses are as silage, for hogging off, fodder and silage. Corn used for silage is cut green and fed directly to the

## Rapid Strides Made in The Production of America's King Crop---By J. B. Harrington

stock. This method is not used to any extent except by dairymen. When corn is to be hogged off a bunch of cattle and hogs are turned into the field about the last part of August. No harvesting is necessary. This method is especially desirable for farmers who may be short of late summer pasturage. A feasible plan is to have two corn fields, one for hogging off and the other to be cut for cured winter fodder.

During the past three years the feed

unexcelled for weed control, and the conservation of moisture. It is rightly said that the corn field may be the cleanest or dirtiest on the farm, depending on the kind of intertillage given.

Fourth—Corn ranks equally well with summerfallow as a preparation for the succeeding grain crop and, therefore, can be used to a large extent to replace the fallow. Grain following corn equals and often exceeds in yield grain grown

The work is carried on in co-operation with farmers in the Gull Lake, Shaunavon and Maple Creek districts. There are three distinct types of work carried on in each district. For example at Gull Lake one man carries on a test of the most suitable varieties than can be procured from Montana and North Dakota. Eight other farmers each grow one of the best varieties for the purpose of selection and breeding work. They also carry on experiments in the field with different methods of soil preparation.

## Soil and Climate

Corn does best in a warm, moist soil, rich in organic matter. A warm, light soil hastens maturity while a heavy, cold soil retards growth and delays ripening. For forage or ensilage the heavier soils produce good results, but for grain a warm, quick soil is best.

Corn can be grown in nearly all parts of the province where wheat is profitably raised. Southern Saskatchewan, especially the south-eastern part about Oxbow and, the large south-western portion lying south of the Saskatchewan River and west of Moose Jaw and Assiniboia, is fairly well adapted for corn raising. One farmer north of Oxbow makes a practice of growing 30 acres of corn in place of summerfallow. He uses this corn to fill his silo. At Maple Creek a large percentage of the farmers raise corn every year. Some of the old ranchers of that district will tell you they have grown corn for over 20 years and never known a failure. They use such varieties as Dakota White Flint and the Improved Squaws. One must remember, however, in considering the success of corn in the Maple Creek district that the growing season in south-western Saskatchewan is nearly two months longer than that of the Prince Albert region. Not only is the season longer but the average temperature is higher and the nights warmer.

Larger yields of corn can be obtained on summerfallow than from spring or fall plowing in ordinary years. However, the net gain of using corn in place of the summerfallow is considerable. The land must be plowed and receive cultivation during the season even when no corn is planted. The entire crop of corn is, therefore, secured for the cost of the seed, seeding, a little extra intertillage and the harvesting. When replacing the summerfallow corn should follow one grain crop and precede another.

Fall plowing of the stubble is preferable if the stubble is grassy. If the land is clean spring plowing, well worked down, is the usual practice. It is not advisable in the drier parts of the province to apply manure the year the corn is planted unless it is well rotted and the soil well compacted afterwards. Corn, more than any other crop, requires a well-prepared seed-bed. The soil should not, however, be as firm as for wheat.

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Two Rows at Left, North-western Dent; Middle Rows, Squaw; Two Right-hand Rows, White Flint.

or forage crop situation in south-western Saskatchewan has been very acute. Conditions have been so critical that each year thousands of head of cattle have been turned onto the market in an unfinished condition at a great loss to the producers. In the summer of 1918 a forage survey of south-western Saskatchewan was conducted under the direction of the University of Saskatchewan. It was found that the country was greatly in need of suitable forage crops, that is, drought-resistant crops which would produce fair yields in poor years and large yields in good years. Corn, sweet clover and winter rye were recommended as the most promising crops.

Corn growing was advised for five outstanding reasons. First, it produces large yields. Corn at Saskatoon has yielded an average of about 12 tons green weight per acre over a period of six years, the lowest yield being seven tons per acre, and the highest over 20. At Indian Head the average yield is over 17 tons per acre.

Second—In a droughty year it is the surest crop, except possibly, winter rye or intertilled sweet clover. In the past dry season of 1919, corn was the only crop that was at all successful in the extreme south-western portion of the province.

Third—Being an intertilled crop it is

on summerfallow. It is an established fact, although seemingly little known, that corn takes less moisture to produce a pound of dry matter than any of the small grain crops. While corn requires from 275 to 379 pounds of moisture to produce one pound of dry matter, wheat, oats or barley take 510 to 700 pounds, and legumes such as alfalfa and peas use 770 to 1,070 pounds. Grain on corn land usually matures earlier than on fallow.

Fifth—The stubble being coarse and stiff forms an effective control for soil drifting, which so frequently occurs on summerfallow.

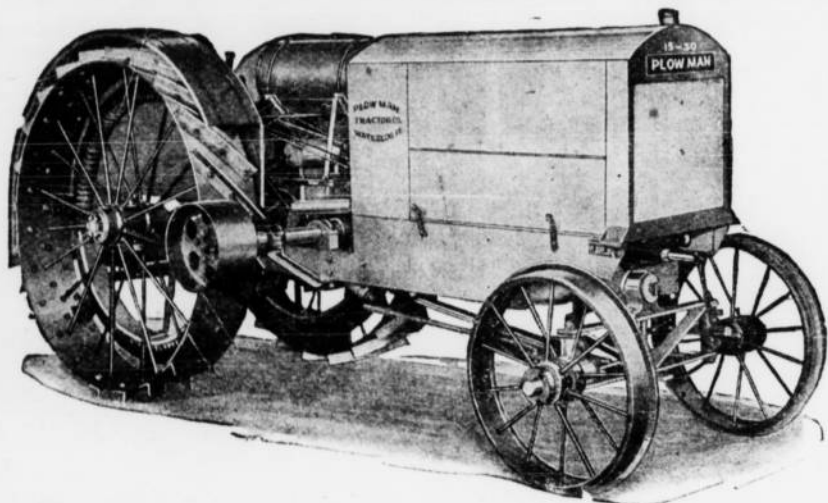
In the spring of 1919, the College of Agriculture decided to undertake a project for the purpose of encouraging the use of corn as a partial solution of the forage crop problem. The project is called Co-operative Corn Improvement Work. The chief aims are: First, to ascertain the most suitable varieties of corn for south-western Saskatchewan, and by selection and breeding work with these varieties to produce hardy acclimatized strains. Second, to discover the most suitable methods of soil tillage and crop management for corn in this area. Third, through the knowledge gained from the foregoing co-operative work to disseminate to the farmers reliable information on corn growing.



The way the Corn varieties looked on the University Experimental Farm at Saskatoon in 1919, one of the Driest Seasons in the History of the Farm.



## The Sturdy PLOW MAN "15-30"



15-30 h.p.

### All-Standard Farm Tractor

WITH PLENTY OF RESERVE POWER

Operates on Kerosene or Gasoline

33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % RESERVE POWER SAVES TIME  
AND MONEY

To get satisfactory results you must have a tractor with plenty of excess power.

**PLOW MAN Tractors** set a high mark, having 33 1-3 per cent. reserve in excess of rating. That's why they do better work and last longer. They make good under difficult field conditions and can handle heavy belt work with ease.

You can cover more acres; get more from each man's work—save time and reduce costs.

#### LOWEST IN UPKEEP

Back of the **PLOW MAN** is a great record for low operating and fuel expense in both America and Europe. Farmers say the **PLOW MAN** operates smoothly with but few repairs or delays. Thus the value of our all-standard construction is proved from the standpoint of practical every-day service.

#### BUILT FOR HARD WORK

Read the partial list of all-standard features below and you will realize why the **PLOW MAN** is equal to the hardest kind of farm work. No machine faces more severe duty, and more constant strain than the farm tractor. The **PLOW MAN** is built in every detail to meet these conditions.

#### UNIT POWER PLANT

By using a carefully-designed clutch bell-housing we secure an absolute unit power plant, combining our motor, clutch and transmission. This conserves power, cuts out a lot of lost motion and protects the important operating mechanism from all dust and dirt.

#### All-Standard Features

**PLOW MAN BUDA** Four-cylinder Motor for heavy duty service.  
**FOOTE TRANSMISSION** delivers the power without waste.  
**HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS** reduce friction and save power.  
**PERFEX RADIATOR**—Quick, constant, cooling.  
**STROMBERG CARBURETOR** makes success of kerosene as fuel.  
**DIXIE HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO**, Impulse Starter, starts on quarter-turn.  
**LEONARD AIR CLEANER**.  
**PIVOTED FRONT AXLE** provides flexibility for rough land.  
**AUTOMOBILE TYPE CONTROL**, easy to handle.  
Trouble-proof **FRENCH** and **HECHT WHEELS**.  
**LIGHT WEIGHT**—Approximately 5,000 pounds.

Your Name and Address to any distributor will secure valuable information you should have before purchasing any tractor.

#### Canadian Distributors:

**The Northern Implement Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**  
**Plow Man Tractor Co. of Canada Ltd., Regina**  
**Edmonton Tractor & Implement Co. Ltd., Edmonton**

Manufactured by

**PLOW MAN TRACTOR CO.**  
Waterloo, Iowa

## Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 8

English language, may know geography and science and history and literature, and all his knowledge may simply equip him to be a greater rascal than he could otherwise have been. Citizenship is not made up of intelligence alone. There enters into it that which is more important than mere intelligence—will and conscience—the ability to know what is right and wrong, the ability to resist the wrong and to do the right. This is absolutely essential to good citizenship. To be a good citizen the man must be trained morally. This does not mean that he should be taught in school certain ethical dogmas any more than he should be taught certain theological dogmas, but he should be trained so that he can and will use his conscience and his moral will in all the varying exigencies of life. If this is not done his skill in writing simply makes him an ingenious forger, his knowledge of science simply makes him a skilful dynamiter. The better educated he is the greater peril he may be to society if moral training has not accompanied intellectual equipment.

Our neighbors to the south have recognized their error, and 40 states have adopted an educational program that is calculated to ground the children not merely in the sciences and arts, but also in "the motives, ideals, hopes and aims of religion." American educators are convinced that if civilization is to continue and democracy to grow in strength, society must recognize the presence, power and purpose of the living God, and all that He has made known concerning sin, salvation, righteousness, life and immortality. The courses are non-sectarian, and do no violence to the principles of religious liberty. They include great stories of the Old and New Testaments, lives of great Biblical characters, studies in geography, history and literature of Bible lands, memory passages, the life of Christ and the history of the early church. It is clearly made known that the work may be done at home, in Sunday schools or Y.M.C.A. groups, provided the course is followed and studied as any other lessons, and subject to semi-annual examinations by the state.

The reconstruction of the world is Christianity's greatest task, and Canada's noblest opportunity, but task and opportunity cannot be met without moral enlightenment and inspiration. Therefore the spiritual welfare of every child must be provided for, for in the last analysis the security of the world depends upon the education of its coming citizens.

#### Self-Government

Self-government is not an assumption on which we are to start in framing a government. It is the goal which we are to reach by means of government. There is no absolutely best form of government. That is the best form which at any stage of the world's history, in any stage of human development, best secures human rights, but the ultimate form of government towards which history is gradually conducting the human race is that form in which every man governs himself, and thus all men partake in the formal functions of government. But such self government in the community, as in the individual, is a result to be reached by means of government, not a foundation to be assumed on which government can be built.

Our problem fundamentally is one that men in all history have sought to solve. How can both government and liberty be secured? How are we to preserve order and deal out even-handed justice to all without oppression of the individual? How can the common good be promoted without depriving the individual of initiative? How shall we weld men into a mass, into a new and higher order, without destroying personal identity, without losing the man in the mass?

If all individual initiative be transferred to the realm of government we have no opportunity for that individual life which distinguishes a man from a cog in a machine. If we transfer all the fundamental elements of a well-ordered government over to the realm of liberty we have national disillusion and political death. The problem is difficult with one race of different classes and under ordinary conditions. When it becomes involved with conflicts arising out of differences of race, language, religion and institutional life, it becomes much more complicated. Many foreign-born settlers are here with their families, not as aliens but as citizens, not as immigrants but as members of a body politic, and they must be dealt with in the nation-building problem before us. To attempt to discard them is begging the question. They must be used. Add to this the unrest among ourselves arising out of economic and political changes, the growing conviction of the masses that they are not getting expected results from their much vaunted democratic form of government, and the result is a gigantic, but not impossible problem.

### Reconstruction in Belgium

Evidence accumulates of the striking progress that is being made in the economic reconstruction of Belgium, in spite of all the handicaps of the situation, ranging from the effects of enemy destruction to continued shortage of raw material. Figures are now available for the end of 1919 that permit most favorable comparison with similar figures for 1913 and 1914.

A governmental census shows that in December, 1919, there were employed in mines, metallurgical plants and quarries, 201,648 workmen, against 230,538 in December, 1913, constituting a resumption of work of no less than 87 per cent. For the individual industries the statistics are as follows: coal mining, 104 per cent. of the figure for 1913; coke plants, 53 per cent.; briquetting plants, 109 per cent.; iron metallurgy, 69 per cent.; zinc metallurgy, 54 per cent.; lead, copper and silver metallurgy, 52 per cent.; quarries, 54 per cent.

In industries other than metallurgical and extractive, the figures are even better, ranging for enterprises with at least 20 employees, from 107 per cent. for the transportation industry to 53 per cent. for hides and leather. The coal shortage everywhere is an important factor in limiting output. This is due not to decreased domestic production—for this is practically normal—but to inability to obtain more than a small amount of the coal imported in pre-war days from Great Britain and Germany.

Figures on transportation disclose that, notwithstanding a marked shortage of rolling stock as a result of the operations of the war, and other difficulties, the freight traffic movement in the middle of December was no less than 90 per cent. of the figures for December, 1913—171,000 tons against 190,000 tons. Transportation is now carried on without interruption save on about 30 miles of unimportant branch lines. Train mileage in the last week of November was 73 per cent. of the figure for the corresponding week of 1913. Gross receipts for the month of November were 13,963,000 francs, compared with 7,757,000 francs for November, 1913, an increase of 80 per cent. Rates are on the average 40 per cent. higher than in 1913.

At the end of 1919 the number of unemployed persons receiving out-of-work help from the government was only about 120,000 as compared with more than 800,000 at the close of 1918.



From Edmonton to Fort St. John.



## The Fairbanks-Morse Agency Sign Stands for Satisfactory Service

The owner of an "F" Power and Light Plant knows that Fairbanks-Morse service means more than the high standard of material, workmanship and design of the plant.

Fairbanks-Morse Agents will show you how you can get the most service out of the "F" Power and Light Plant—both in power and electric current—whether it be driving such machinery as washing machine, separator, and light machines in the workshop, or supplying current for electrically operated equipment.

They will help you convert your present hand-power machinery so that it can be driven by the "F" Plant, or will supply you promptly with the latest improved labor-saving equipment.

If you are interested in the advantages of Power and Light on the farm, send us the coupon asking for the "F" Plant catalogue, which gives full information regarding the most economical power and light plant on the market.

### AGENTS WANTED

in every district to handle this biggest and easiest selling proposition and give owners the kind of service which has built the reputation of this Company.

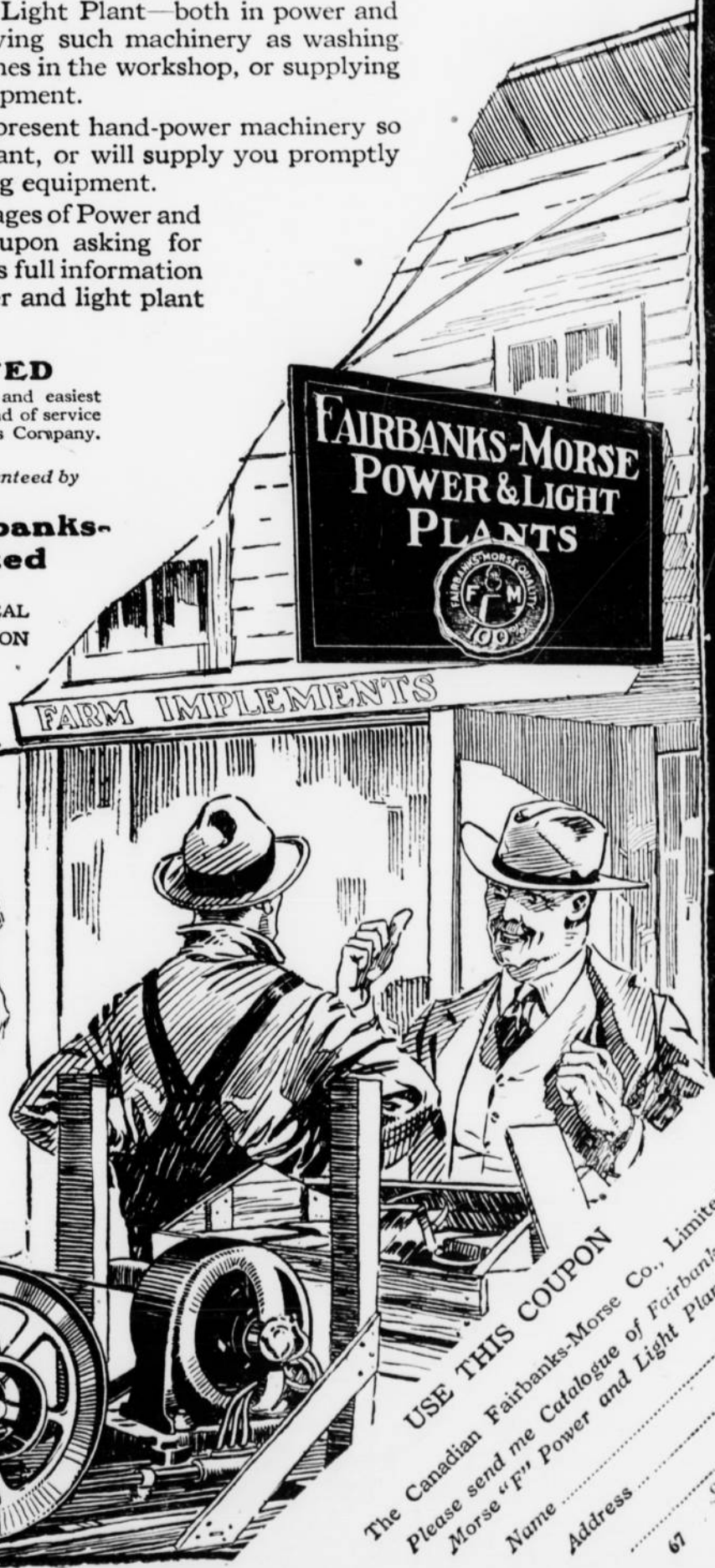
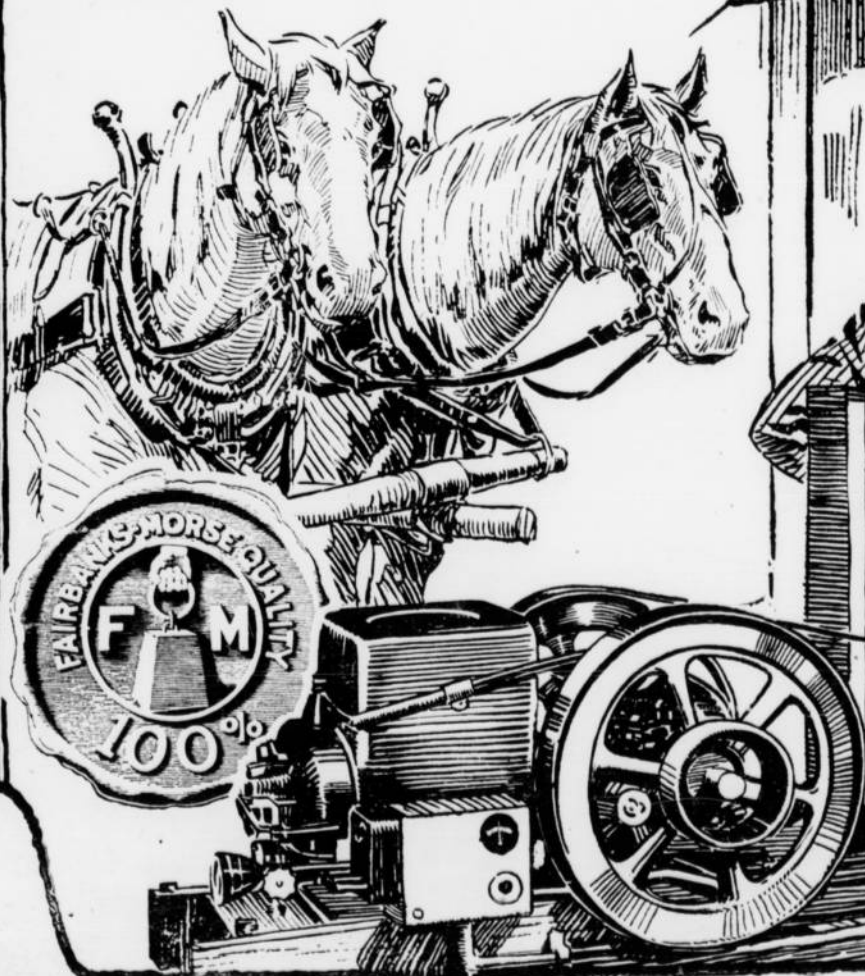
*Made in Toronto, Canada, and guaranteed by*

### The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

ST. JOHN	QUEBEC	MONTREAL
OTTAWA	TORONTO	HAMILTON
WINDSOR	WINNIPEG	REGINA
SASKATOON	CALGARY	
VANCOUVER	VICTORIA	

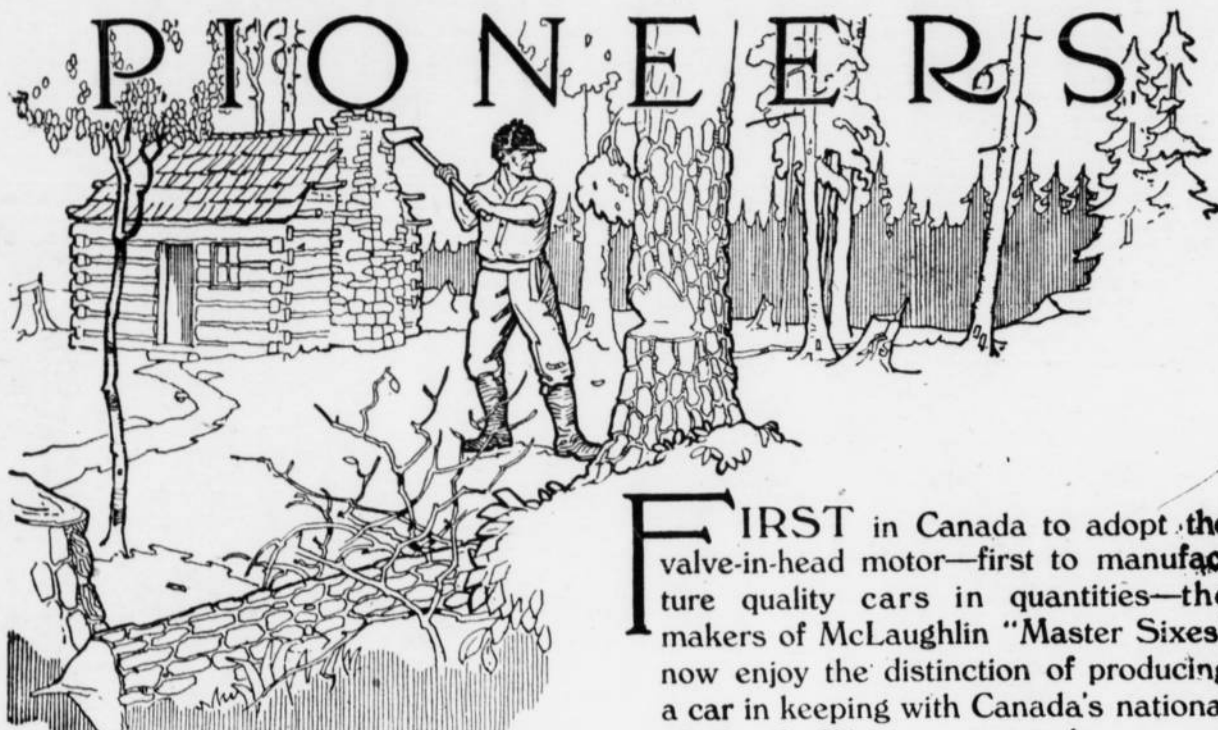
**40-Light  
Plant  
\$495**

F.O.B. Toronto  
Also made  
in 65-, 100-  
and 200-  
light Sizes



**USE THIS COUPON**  
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited  
Please send me Catalogue of Fairbanks-Morse "F" Power and Light Plant.  
Name .....  
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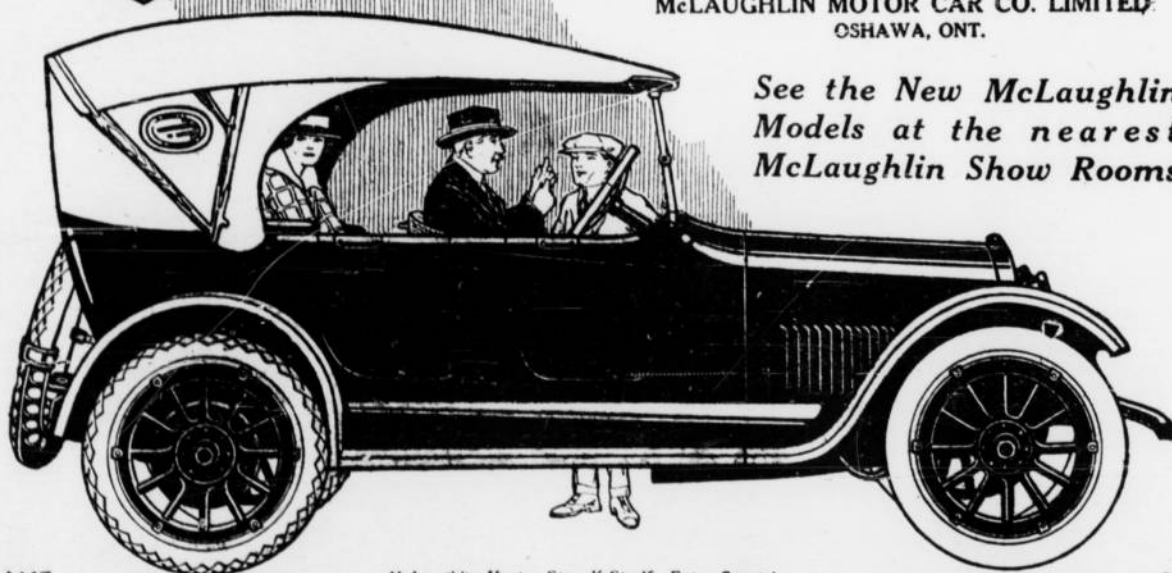


**F**IRST in Canada to adopt the valve-in-head motor—first to manufacture quality cars in quantities—the makers of McLaughlin "Master Sixes" now enjoy the distinction of producing a car in keeping with Canada's national ideals of efficiency, power, beauty and economy.

### CANADA'S STANDARD CAR

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED  
OSHAWA, ONT.

See the New McLaughlin  
Models at the nearest  
McLaughlin Show Rooms



M47

McLaughlin Master Six. K-Six-45 Extra Special

## The McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX

**If you Must Borrow  
Make your Mortgage  
an Asset instead of  
a Liability.**

We have \$1,000,000 to  
loan on improved farm  
property.

What would fore-  
closure mean to you?  
Our plan avoids fore-  
closure. Write us.

**The NORTHWESTERN LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY**



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## Stifel's Indigo Cloth

Standard for over 75 years

### Overalls and Coveralls

made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth are the most  
satisfactory garments for farm work.  
The dot and stripe patterns of this  
sturdy attractive blue fabric posi-  
tively will not break in the print.

Remember, it's the cloth in your  
work clothes that gives the wear—so

look for this  
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to be sure they're made of the  
Stifel's Indigo Cloth.  
Your dealer can supply you.  
We are makers of the cloth  
only.

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## Manitoba Mining Laws

*Amendments Passed at Recent Session*

*—An Attempt to Stop Wild-Catters—*

*By O. R. West*

**A**MENDMENTS to the Sale of Shares Act passed at the late session of the provincial parliament, having received the royal assent are now law. Their influence should be for the good of actual mining, and also provide a certain measure of protection to investors in mining shares. Yet it must not be imagined, even for a moment, that the exceedingly clever men who have sold stock to the tune of several million dollars face value will retire from such a lucrative field as Manitoba has proved. They will be forced to change their methods, and will not be able to print such exaggerated, and sometimes deliberately untrue, statements; but they will be quite certain to try more energetically than in the past to sell through agents. These men will solicit business, and will, probably, be just as glib in their promises as were the advertisements. In fact, letters have already reached the office of The Grain Growers' Guide which tell of offers of stock, made by men who should be above such contemptible methods of adding to their incomes. So the farmer ought to refrain from parting with his good money because of such solicitations.

### Must File Prospectus

By these amendments it becomes unlawful to print any advertisement that does not conform strictly to the facts, as set forth in a document each company must file with the Commissioner of Public Utilities. These documents will be on file at the commissioner's office, and any person interested will be able to read them there. This course should always be taken before buying stock in any Manitoba mining corporation. Let the agent tell his story—but take good care to see if the official statement confirms it. Usually, it will not; though in the better class offerings the statements on file will.

Before any company can sell stock legally there must be deposited with the commissioner a full description of the property, together with the report of a competent engineer (take note of the word "competent," please), and a statement revealing the price paid by the company for the property. There will be, naturally, a strong aversion on the part of some of the promoters to make any such declaration, and they may try to side-step it, but will make the grand mistake of their careers if they should do so. Any misstatements that are proved will inevitably result in a visit to Stony Mountain by the transgressor, for the provincial government is determined to put a stop to the exploitation of the public that has been going on since the gold fields of Manitoba began to attract serious attention.

### Fate of Promoters' Stock

The exact wording of the amendment which has replaced one which permitted the free sale of promotion stock is as follows:

"Before such special certificate is granted, the commissioner shall receive a prospectus to be filed with him, setting forth the amount paid for the property in cash, or in stock; the amount of vendor's and treasury stock; the names of the directors of the company, and description of property, with such reports in full as may be available. All advertising must conform to the facts set forth in the prospectus, and must specify that the prospectus is on file for reference at the office of the commissioner."

The sub-section which will govern the granting of a special certificate without which the offering of a share becomes a penal offense, states that: "Any company may apply for and obtain a special certificate for its shares, stocks, bonds and securities other than development shares upon filing proof with the commissioner that the development work referred to in this section, and as far as carried out, has demonstrated that there is a reasonable prospect of a return on the investment to the purchaser of such securities, shares, stocks, bonds, and so on."

Until this special certificate has been

**When Writing to Advertisers, Please mention The Grain Growers' Guide**



obtained it is unlawful to offer anything but stock, across the face of which words, indicating that it is development stock, shall appear.

Here we have evident safeguards. Until the prospect has shown promise the promoters cannot legally sell any of their private stock; and it is just this kind of stock which has been thrown on the Manitoba market, as well as elsewhere, in enormous amounts during the past six months. Moreover, it is hardly probable the commissioner will release any extreme percentage of such private stock at any one time; possibly not more than ten per cent. of it on a first application.

#### Caution Still Necessary

The act is too long and too complicated to discuss in detail, but every intending investor should possess himself of a copy before spending a single cent. Then he must study it until he knows what the law is and will be able to take a fall out of any small Alec of a solicitor who tries to put one over.

The immediate effect of these restrictions will be an apparent check upon mining—but it will only be an apparent check, for the more of this share peddling that goes on the less of actual mining will there be. When men can make their tens of thousands by selling worthless stock they are not likely to go to the trouble and expense of taking mineral out of the rock, milling it, and contenting themselves with a reasonable profit. But Manitoba has some promising properties, and not a few honest men, who are trying to put these on a producing basis, hence it is more than probable the shrewd, careful investor will, if he take time enough to look into things a bit before parting with his money, make good investments. Only he should recollect that a man who goes into the mining share market needs to keep his eyes peeled; the farmer knows something about a horse trade—well the smartest horse swapper that ever lived could learn a lot of tricks from some mining brokers. Mind you, there are plenty of reputable men in the brokerage business; men who have grown grey without a stain on their characters, but such do not go around from farm to farm, and from ranch to ranch soliciting the purchase of promotion stock in some wild cat mine, at a discount of, perhaps, 90 per cent. on its nominal face value.

#### Marketing Chinese Wool

China wools are divided into three distinct grades, known to the trade as strictly combing, semi-combing and filling wools. These wools vary widely in length of staple, quality, color and scoured yield, and are used principally in the manufacture of carpets. Most of them are fair working wools, but without elasticity or springiness; because of the last-named qualities the yarn is lean and flat, according to a report of the American Consul General at Hankow.

The wool is collected from the farmers, as in other wool-producing countries, and transported to one of the numerous central markets, which are scattered throughout the wool-producing provinces; here it is sold to agents of Chinese wool dealers and to representatives of compradores acting for foreign firms.

When the wool arrives in Tientsin, Shanghai, or Hankow (the latter is a small market) brokers representing dealers and compradores take samples of the various parcels to the different foreign export firms handling wool, and the stock is eventually sold to the highest bidder. It is then necessary to select and grade the wool; after this is done the combing and semi-combing wools are hand shaken and the filling wools machine cleaned for the purpose of removing the foreign matter which often amounts to 40 or 50 per cent. By thus preparing the wool for shipment freight charges are greatly reduced. The stock is shipped in compressed packed bales averaging 500 pounds per bale.

The greater part of the sheep's wool is exported to the United States and Japan.

Through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association the farmers of Nova Scotia marketed 110,000 pounds of wool in 1919 as compared with 70,000 pounds in 1918. The whole shipment averaged 65 cents per pound.



### Make an Extra Income Threshing

There's good money made in running a threshing outfit. Last year there were not enough threshers in some states to save the crop. Threshing machine owners were begged to "come and thresh at any price." Why not make an income in this business for yourself? Write and get our proposition on the

## Red River Special

There is a demand for threshing with this machine. It's the thresher that "saves the farmer's thresh bill" in grain saved from the stack.

Even if you get a thresher for just your own grain, it would pay you. But why not thresh for a few neighbors, too?

Hitch the thresher to your tractor, or let us supply you with the reliable Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine and have the ideal threshing outfit—good for many years of money-making service.

Write for Circulars

**NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.**

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

Battle Creek

Michigan



## Teach your boy to be a good shot

GET HIM A REMINGTON .22 RIFLE

It is the best and safest rifle a boy could have. It is accurate, balanced, and hard-hitting. It will give him hours of sport and usefulness in the open air—punishing gophers, or at the targets. Through its use he will become more manly and self-reliant.

**REMINGTON UMC**

### Three Remington UMC .22s—All Are Beauties

The Remington .22s are distinguished for clean, graceful lines; safety features; facility of take-down, and accuracy of fire. Here they are:

#### Remington UMC Autoloader

The king of all .22s. Gives you 15 fast, smashing shots as quick as you want to press the trigger. Not the slightest disturbance of the aim. Hammerless, simple, and very accurate. Nothing to touch this shooting.

#### Remington UMC Repeater

A beautiful weapon—operates by a smooth-working slide action; with practice you can stream the 15 shots with lightning speed. Hammerless, side ejection. Highest grade steel; accurate, rugged, perfectly finished.

#### and the Remington UMC Single Shot

An inexpensive but strongly-built weapon that will give years of good service. Made as carefully as our high price weapons.



**Remington UMC of Canada Limited**  
WINDSOR ONT.

Don't say "Tobacco"—say—

# MACDONALD'S

## BRIER

SMOKING

TOBACCO

*"The Tobacco with a heart"*



# IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL

IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL EXTRA HEAVY — IMPERIAL POLARINE A

## Lubrication Controls Tractor Operation

**Y**OUR tractor needs a special oil—an oil which will hold its body under continued operation, seal the pistons and give full compression. We make three special tractor lubricants—Imperial Kerosene Tractor Oil, Imperial Kerosene Tractor Oil Extra Heavy, Imperial Polarine A.

The grade recommended for your machine is shown by the Imperial Chart of Recommendations, which is on display wherever these oils are sold.

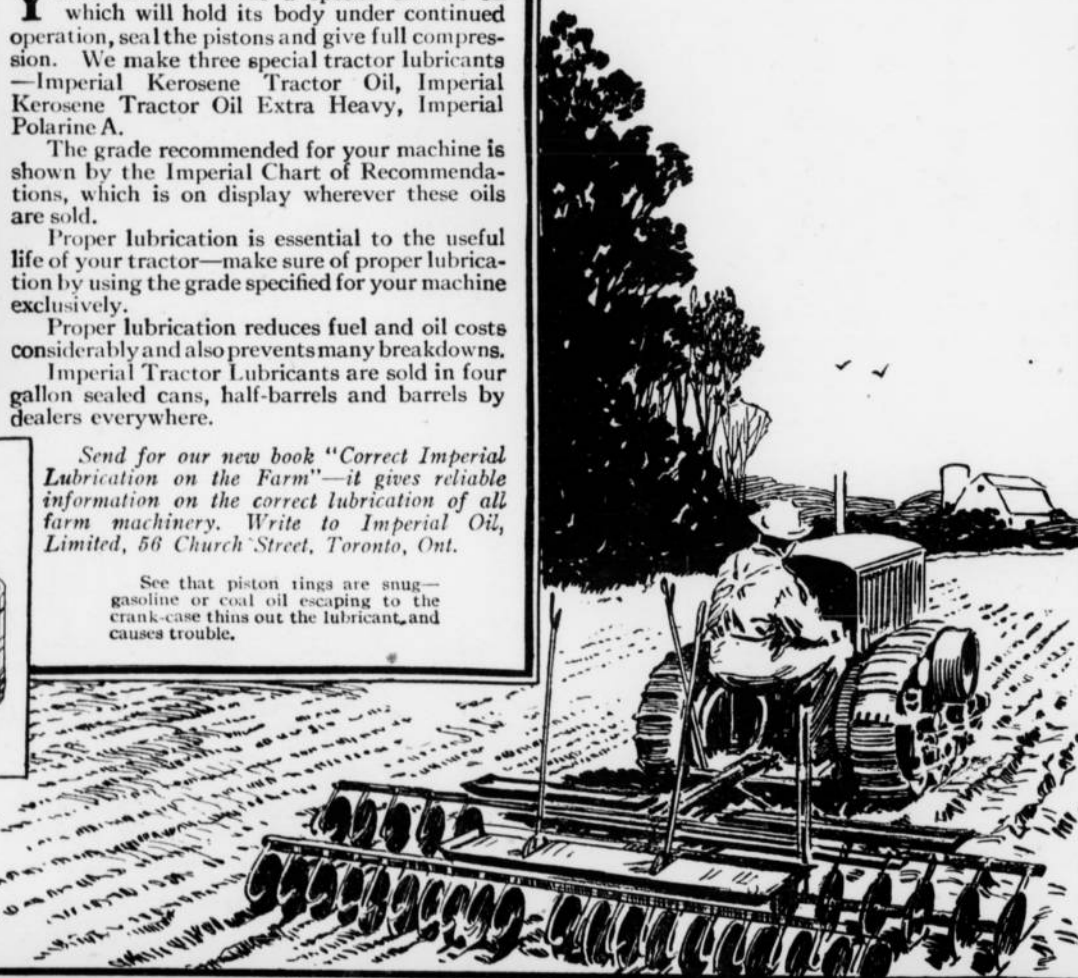
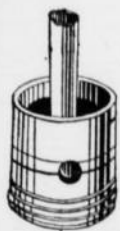
Proper lubrication is essential to the useful life of your tractor—make sure of proper lubrication by using the grade specified for your machine exclusively.

Proper lubrication reduces fuel and oil costs considerably and also prevents many breakdowns.

Imperial Tractor Lubricants are sold in four gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels by dealers everywhere.

Send for our new book "Correct Imperial Lubrication on the Farm"—it gives reliable information on the correct lubrication of all farm machinery. Write to Imperial Oil, Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

See that piston rings are snug—gasoline or coal oil escaping to the crank-case thins out the lubricant, and causes trouble.



## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power · Heat · Light · Lubrication  
Branches in all Cities

## A Suggestion for Saving

**C**ASH in the pocket encourages careless spending.

You will find it a much easier task to save if you keep your "Spending" money in a Savings Account with The Bank of Toronto. There it is safe and can be drawn upon when really needed.

A reluctance to draw from that account will grow upon you, and protect you from many needless expenditures.

Once the saving habit is acquired, the account, with its earnings of interest, will steadily grow to a substantial amount.

Many young men and women are working out this scheme with us to advantage.

It is a plan worthy of a trial.

THOMAS F. HOW  
General Manager

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,793,983

## Peace Terms Modified

*Is the Treaty of Versailles Unworkable?—By John A. Stevenson*

**I**T is becoming daily plain to intelligent people that the Treaty of Versailles is an unworkable document, and will require radical revision in the near future. Both Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, and Mr. Asquith, have lately stated in so many words, that the treaty is morally dead and reconsideration of its terms unavoidable. The London Nation, in its issue of February 21, contains this verdict:

"The treaty is dead in the sense that no attempt will be made to enforce it. The meeting of the allied premiers has done its work with unusual promptitude and decision. It has, to all intents and purposes, cut the punitive clauses clean out of the settlement. The Allies have not climbed down; they have leapt down in one acrobatic bound. The treaty is melting as rapidly as the coalition's majority."

### Kaiser and Sultan

Many clauses in the treaty have already either been openly cancelled or treated as tacitly inoperative. The plan for extraditing the Kaiser has been given up. The demand for the trial of the German offenders against the laws of war has been whittled down to a proposal that they be tried before a German court. The claim upon the Germans for dock equipment and machinery as recompense for the sinking of the fleet at Scapa Flow, has been considerably abated, and other adjustments are in process. It has also been decided that the Turk is to remain in Constantinople despite the furious denunciations which have been hurled at him since 1914, and the stern resolves to end his reign in Europe forever. The main reason for this change of front in the East is that the Sultan is the official head of the Mohammedan race, and Moslems all over the world, of whom by far the greater majority now own allegiance either to France or Britain, have protested strongly against any dismemberment of Turkey. The Indian Moslems alone number 70,000,000, and they have carried on a steady agitation to save their spiritual leader.

### Complicated Problems

In many other respects the treaty is proving absolutely unworkable. Austria was an economic unit with complete free trade within her borders. The new states which have been carved out of her have set up ruinous trade barriers against one another. The only hope for the surviving fragment of the old empire lies in union with Germany, but this the provisions of the treaty definitely forbid. Endless difficulties have arisen over boundaries, rights of navigation, privileges of racial minorities and other problems. Before 1914, Europe's was a very delicate civilization, fitted together like a piece of mosaic. Its framework was shattered and the task of re-establishing it will take many years. General Smuts declared he only signed the treaty because peace was a prime necessity, and that he regarded it as only a preliminary to the real settlement.

### Cannot Collect Indemnity

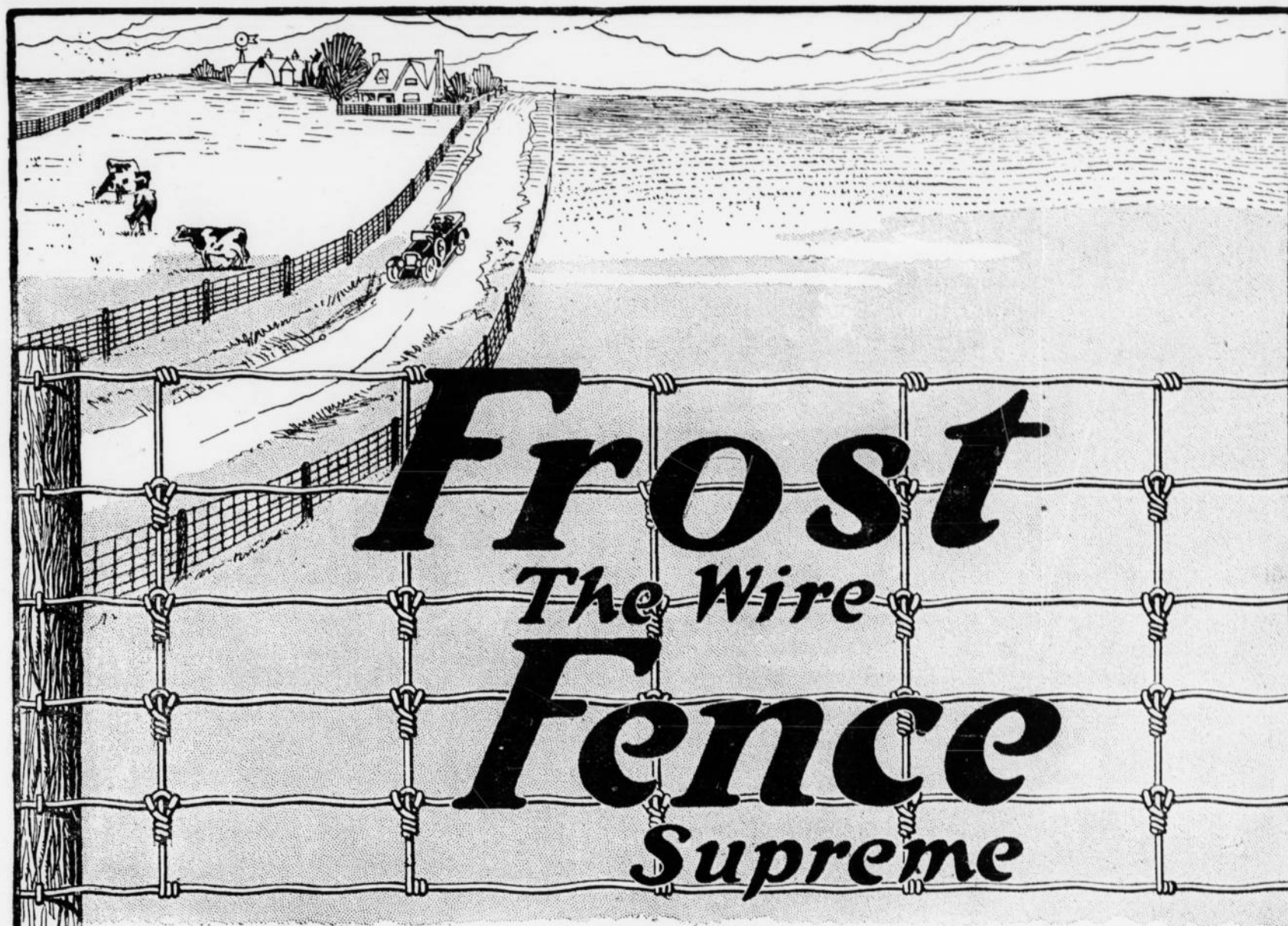
The indemnity clauses alone are impossible. J. M. Keynes, a brilliant young economist, who was the British treasury representative at the peace conference, and resigned on account of disagreement with his government's policies, has written a very remarkable book called, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*. In it he demonstrates beyond dispute, that Germany, shorn of one-third of her coal areas and one-half of her iron ore, not only cannot pay the indemnity imposed upon her, but will find it impossible to support her present population. He takes the line that the very size of the indemnity and the hopelessness of paying it will be a barrier to economic recuperation; taxes will be so heavy that there will be no incentive to work and make money. He therefore suggests that the indemnity be reduced to a fixed sum of £2,000,000,000 instead of the vast burden which the treaty imposed.

### Interdependence of Nations

The truth is, that Great Britain and France are finding out that European unity is a fact, and that there is no

Continued on Page 22





Consider the time required to build a fence; consider the peace of mind you have in knowing that your stock is not tearing your fence to pieces; consider the pride you will have in knowing that you "have done the job right." Is it not worth while putting up a Frost Wire Fence?



Frost Fence is woven from full gauge and well galvanized No. 9 hard wire. The Frost Tight-Lock is unsurpassed and gives service year in year out. All styles combine strength and neat appearance. Try out Frost Fence for your own satisfaction.

**Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada**

Manufacturers of Galvanized and Bright Wire, Hay Wire and Bale Ties, Woven Wire, Farm and Ornamental Fences, Galvanized Gates, Manufacturers' Wire Supplies.

130

## TRACTOR OWNERS! KEEP THIS HANDY



CURE ENGINE TROUBLE BY USING D-B CARBON REMOVER FREQUENTLY



SAVE THE BATTERIES CUT DOWN REPAIR BILLS.

SAVES THE COST OF EXPENSIVE EXPERTS  
D-B is a Carbon Remover that will add years of life to your tractor, one that will keep it young, always efficient. D-B cuts away the carbon from the metal, positively does not gum up the cylinders, is quite harmless to metal.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS  
**DUSTBANE WESTERN LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

5

## Canadian National Railways

*Passenger, Freight, Express, Hotels and Telegraphs*



"The Line of Transportation that Builds and Binds a Nation"

Traversing Every Province in Canada's Dominion and Directly Serving the Great Ocean Ports of

*Halifax St. John Quebec  
Montreal Vancouver Victoria*

**Daily Passenger Service East and West**

WRITE ANY CANADIAN NATIONAL AGENT



## Book Review

Theodore Roosevelt, Boy and Man

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt, familiarly known in his own and many another country as "Teddy," departed this life on January 6, 1919, there passed from us one whose going left the world poorer, a picturesque, vigorous and compelling world figure. To his own people, who knew and loved him, faults and all, his death was like the passing of a member of the family. "A sense of personal loss touched the whole American people, high and low, old and young, of every party and creed."

A man of any country or time, who can provoke an almost personal feeling between himself and hosts of men and women who never even saw his face, is numbered among the elect. If "the proper study of mankind is man," we, of the average sort—if the reader will pardon my calling him names—ought to study these men of giant stature, know the secret of their greatness and appraise their faults, albeit we do the latter office in no harsh spirit. In the case of Roosevelt, all kinds of material is readily at hand. Since his passing—and before it, too—biographies of this great American have poured from the press. I know a number of them and have selected Theodore Roosevelt: Boy and Man, as the biography most likely to win and hold the attention of the general reader.

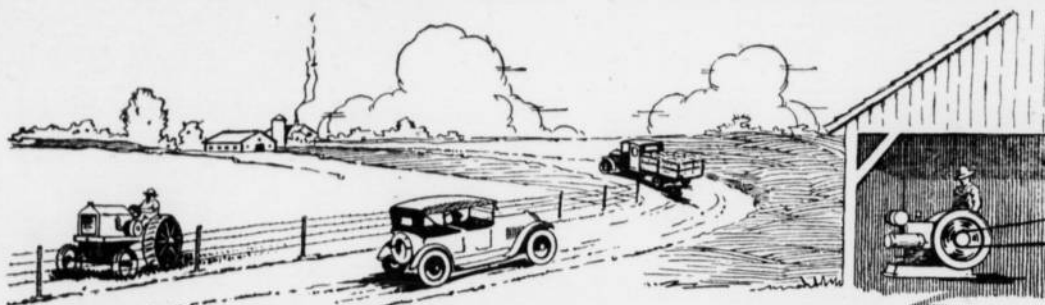
The writer of this work, James Morgan, has managed to catch and reflect the dash and virility of his subject. Roosevelt, as boy or man, was one of those people who really never grow up. He remained a great, rollicking boy to the end, and a sketch of him as boy and man thus preserves a natural unity. Life throughout to "Teddy" was one big adventure. When Quentin, his youngest boy, was killed in the great war, Roosevelt wrote: "Both life and death are parts of the same great adventure." A man who approaches life in that spirit needs no man's compassion, whatever happens. And there you have Roosevelt, the college man, the chief of police, the assistant secretary of the navy, the colonel of the roughriders, the governor of New York and the president. All through his eventful life he had "a bully time," to use one of his own phrases, those slang phrases he was fond of flinging out to a delighted world.

Roosevelt created a precedent when he became the head of the United States. Up to his time all the presidents of that great country—24 of them—had been country-born lads. Roosevelt was the first city-born president, and was also the son of a rich man. The family physician said of him when he was a boy, that "he ought to make his mark except for the difficulty that he has a rich father." But "Teddy" was made of the stuff that such a difficulty could not hinder him from attaining greatness. He was naturally democratic, loved the common people, was readily accessible to them and had a popular directness of speech and action that made him the pet of the people. The only real drawback he did have to meet and conquer in early life was ill-health, and he met it dauntlessly and successfully, so that he became a symbol of American vigor and virility to his own people and the world.

When people come to appraise the man Roosevelt, and estimate his place in world life, they come to vastly differing conclusions, according to temperament and predilections. Some greatly enjoy his spectacular doings and his exuberant speech, and hold that he was a cleansing, invigorating force in world politics. Others dislike his lack of restraint, his undoubted egotism and his readiness to "preach" to all and sundry. But, blemishes and all taken into account, he was a great American patriot who did his country fearless service.

Theodore Roosevelt: Boy and Man, is a fascinating narrative of a worthy man. A number of fine illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume.

Anyone wishing to read Theodore Roosevelt: Boy and Man, by James Morgan, can secure it from the Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.10 postpaid.



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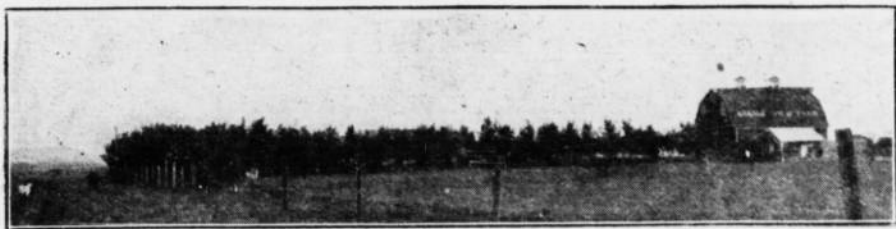
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## Smuts of Cereals

*Methods of Control Taught by Experience*

**T**HE grain smuts cause serious losses in Canada. There is little doubt that the total loss each year exceeds \$20,000,000. The greater part of this loss can be easily prevented.

The smuts of grain that cause serious losses in Canada are the following: the loose smut of wheat; the stinking smut of wheat or bunt; the loose and covered smuts of oats, and the loose and covered smuts of barley.

The loose smut of wheat can be easily recognized by the dusty, black heads that appear about the time of blossoming. The black masses of spores are soon scattered by the wind. The bunt, or stinking smut, is not so easily recognized in the field as the loose smut. The smutted kernels in the stinking smut of wheat are dark, but they do not break up readily, and in the growing grain are more or less concealed by the chaff. These dark kernels can be crushed easily, when they will be seen to consist of a mass of ill-smelling black powder, the spores of the smut. At threshing time these smutted kernels, or spore balls as they are often called, are broken up and the spores lodge on the sound wheat grains and give the wheat the well-known smutty odor.

The oat smuts are much alike, but the chaff is usually destroyed in the loose smut, while in the covered smut the chaff usually remains, enclosing the smutted parts. The spore masses of both are soon scattered by the wind.

In the covered smut of barley the smut masses are dull black in color, and are at first enclosed in a thin covering. The spores are scattered about the time of the maturity of the grain. In the loose smut of barley the whole head is destroyed, and the smut masses have a greenish shade, and are dispersed by the wind about the time of flowering.

All of these smuts except the loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley, can be easily controlled by seed treatment with a solution of formaldehyde (sometimes sold as formalin). It is the safest and most effective treatment for use on the farm. It is easily applied, and the cost is low. The object of the treatment is to kill the smut spores that may be lodged on the seed and thus prevent the smut being carried over to the season's crop. For this reason it is important that the solution reaches every grain of the seed treated.

The sprinkling method is commonly used for the treatment of the seed grain. One pound of formaldehyde is mixed with 40 gallons of water. While a stronger solution may be used it should not exceed the strength of one pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. Too strong a solution may seriously injure the germination of the seed. The grain to be treated may be placed in a wagon box or on a clean floor and sprinkled with this solution, using about one gallon to each bushel

of grain, shovelling over the grain at the same time so that each grain may become wet. The pile of grain should then be covered with canvas or sacks for two hours or more until the solution has had time to kill the spores of the smut. The grain should then be spread out to dry. Seeding should not be delayed long after treatment.

### Dipping Method

Instead of the sprinkling the dipping method may be used. It is more convenient for small quantities of seed. The grain to be treated is placed in coarse sacks through which the solution can readily pass and is then immersed in a barrel of formaldehyde solution (one pound formalin to 40 imperial gallons of water) for five minutes. The sack should be moved about so that the solution will penetrate thoroughly. The grain is then removed and allowed to drain and then piled in a convenient place and covered as in the sprinkling method. In the case of wheat affected with stinking smut it is best to pour the grain into a box or cask of the solution and stir until all the smutted kernels have risen to the surface. The smut balls should then be skimmed off. The solution cannot penetrate into the spore balls.

Care must be taken that the treated grain does not become re-infected from containers that have held smutted grain. The spores on sacks can be killed by soaking them in the solution used for treating the seed and boxes can be sprinkled with the solution.

Another method of seed treatment has recently been introduced for the treatment of oats. In this method a strong solution of formaldehyde is used. One pint of formaldehyde is mixed with a pint of water and the grain is sprayed with this solution while it is being shovelled over and then covered for a few hours, as in the sprinkling method. Only a quart of the solution is used for each 50 bushels of grain. Experiments have shown that this method is safe and effective for oats if properly used, and has the advantage of not wetting the grain. It must be used with care, as too much of the solution will seriously injure the germination of the seed. The solution must be sprayed on the grain, not sprinkled. It is unsafe to use this strong solution for treating other grains, especially wheat, as it often seriously injures the germination and does not always prevent smut.

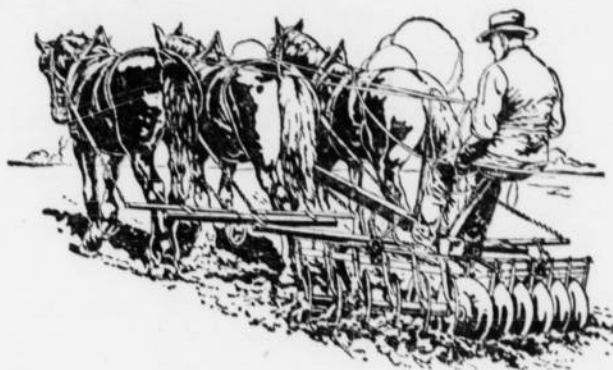
There are some good smut machines for treating seed on the market. The best of these treat the seed in a satisfactory manner. They can be used profitably on the larger farms.

The loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley cannot be controlled by the formaldehyde treatment of the seed. If these smuts are troublesome, seed should be obtained from fields in which they are not present or from



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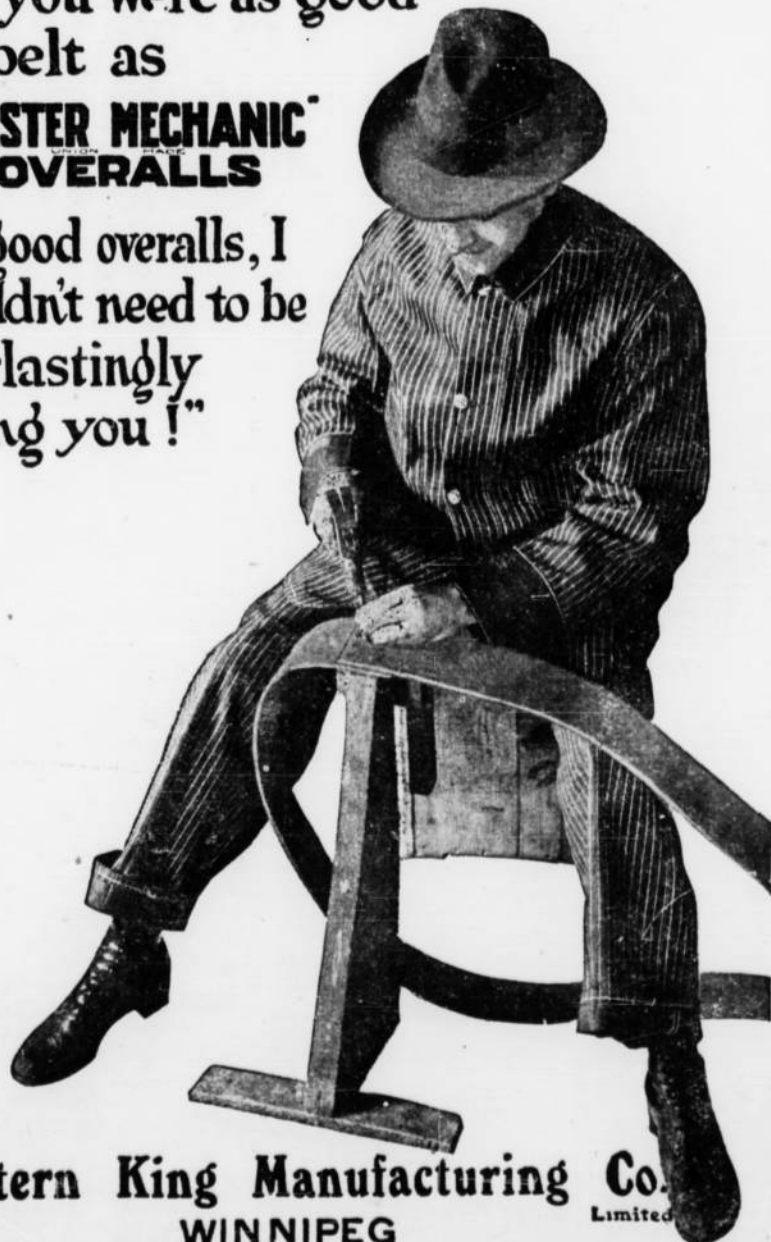
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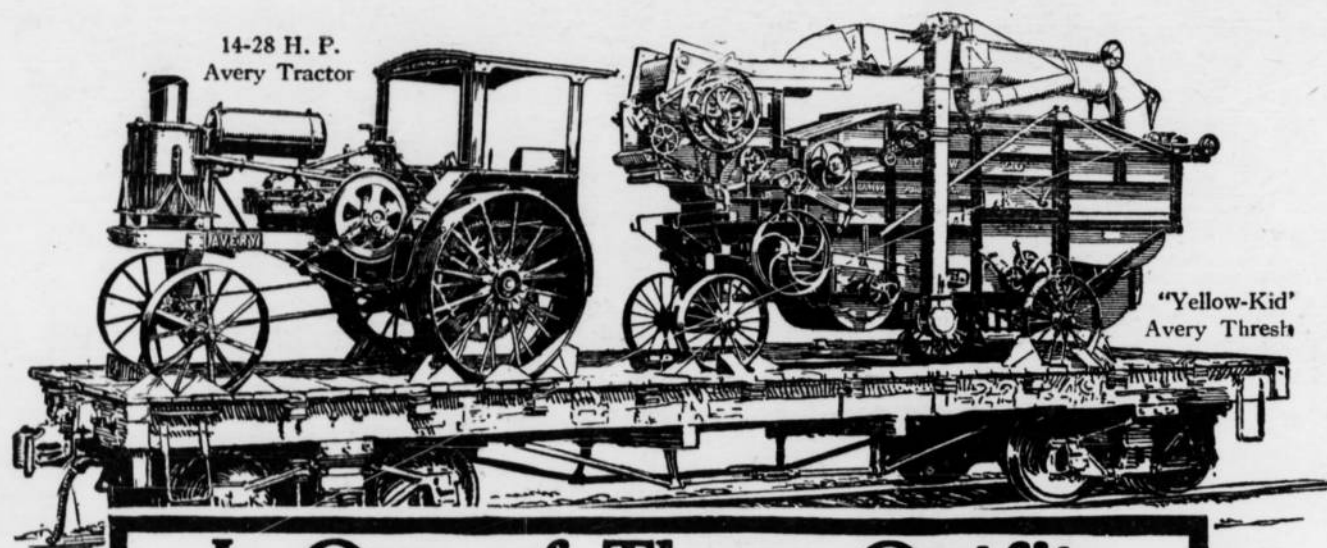
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which the smutted heads have been removed before the spores are dispersed. These smuts can be controlled by treatment with hot water, but it is not recommended for general use on the farm.

### Summary and Recommendations

Good seed should be used that has been thoroughly fanned to remove all light and shrivelled grains and smut balls. Light kernels are liable to contain the spores of other grain diseases.

Treat the seed with a solution of formalin by the dipping or sprinkling method. This treatment will also kill the spores of many other diseases that injure grain.

Care should be taken that the moist grain is not allowed to freeze. If the grain is sown when it is still damp and swollen the seeder or drill should be set to make allowances for the swelling. Usually one-half bushel more of barley or wheat and three-quarters of a bushel of oats will be required than of dry grain.—W. P. Fraser, Laboratory Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, Sask.

### Results from Experiments with Potatoes

In attempting to lower the high cost of living some consideration should be given to increasing the supply of potatoes. This crop is one of the most universally used, as well as one that can be the most rapidly increased of all the crops that are grown for human consumption.

In the prairie provinces four factors play an important part in decreasing the returns from the potato crop: these are a short growing season, insufficient rainfall, shortage of labor, and lack of storage facilities.

The short growing season can be lengthened by planting earlier in the



A Few Well-known Varieties of Potatoes  
showing the Characteristic Shape  
and Grouping into Types.

spring than is commonly practiced. At the Scott Experimental Station potatoes planted on May 8th have, during a five year period, given an average of 20 bushels per acre over potatoes planted on May 29th. Since potatoes planted early may be frozen down by the spring frosts it is important to use large-sized sets in order to supply plant food to carry the plants through adverse-weather conditions. In the tests tubers having three eyes have yielded 31 bushels more per acre than where sets were cut down to one eye. Hastening the growth of the potatoes by developing green sprouts before planting has in some measure overcome the handicap caused by the short season. Tubers sprouted in a warm, light room have shown, on an average, an increase of 46 bushels per acre over potatoes that had no sprouts developed before planting.

Medium to early maturing varieties will, especially in the northern districts, more nearly ripen, and will make superior potatoes for table use than will late maturing sorts that have to be harvested green. At Scott, Wee MacGregor is the leading medium season potato. Of the early maturing sorts Early Rose strains, such as Early Northern, Roches-



er Rose, and Everitt are at the top of the list. Irish Cobbler has proven one of the best early white sorts from the standpoints of yield and cooking quality.

In districts where early autumn frosts prevail, hilling will aid in protecting the tubers from light frosts. In dry seasons the soil moisture is conserved if only level cultivation is given.

In order to ensure sufficient moisture in districts with light rainfall the potato crop should be planted on well-fal-towed land and the sets dropped not closer than 14 inches apart in the rows. The importance of working the land down as rapidly as it is planted is of vital importance, as frequently considerable moisture is lost by delaying the operation necessary to accomplish this. Frequent shallow cultivation throughout the season will aid in decreasing evaporation.

The experiments to determine the cost of producing potatoes have shown that potatoes can be grown profitably where all the labor has to be hired. Each year for the past five seasons an acre plot of potatoes has been grown on the station in order to determine the profitability of potato growing. The following figures are the averages of the costs and returns for that period. Value of crop per acre, \$117.12; average cost, \$74.12; profit per acre, \$42.40. The cost included rent, seed, labor, use of machinery, etc. The average selling price at time of harvesting has been 71 cents per bushel and fluctuated from 40 cents to \$1.25 per bushel.

It is frequently found necessary in potato growing to have some winter storage space. The Dominion Experimental Farms Circular No. 71 describes a plan of a root cellar that is used by a number of farmers for keeping potatoes over winter.—Milton Tinline, Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

#### Making a Farm Hotbed

About April 15, is early enough in this country to construct a hotbed for starting a garden. Pile up horse manure (as nearly pure as possible and free from straw) until you have enough to fill a double grain box about once-and-a-half or twice. Some cow manure may be added not over 25 per cent. It adds to the length of time of the bottom heat. The storm sash of the house makes a suitable top for the frame; take four, five or six according to the space to be covered. Regular hotbed shelves with cypress frames are even better as they last practically forever.

Measure the sash for length and determine the total width of the hotbed. Get some 8 or 10 inch plank and make a rectangular frame just the size of the outside measurements of all the sash laid side by side. Lay this big frame on the ground where the hotbed is wanted and dig out two feet deep using the earth to bank it up. Have this where neither the stock nor the dog is liable to walk on it. Fill in at once with the manure and tramp in tight. Three or four pailfuls of water thrown all over the manure will speed it up and add moisture for future use.

Next get some good rich loam from land which is not weedy and get enough soil to tramp down to four inches. Make it solid and smooth and while dry rake it up and plant at once. Most directions say to wait till most of the heat is expended but I plant at once and then sprinkle liberally and when I look again in three or four days nearly everything will be up. After that you must use private judgment in watering and airing. I think April 15 will likely be too early this year but the tomatoes and cabbage will be alright later.

If you want the earliest possible tomatoes apply to the Central Experimental farm for some Alacrité A Tomato seed. It will be sent free if they have it. The writer beat the market gardeners with ripe tomatoes on August 4, at the Agricultural Fair with this variety raised by this sort of a hotbed.—W. J. Boughen.

#### Charge for Horse Labor

Q.—In figuring up the actual cost of producing grain per acre, can you inform me the way to arrive at the price per day to charge for a horse and the price per acre to charge for machinery, including an engine?

A.—In calculating the cost of crops, the horse labor should be charged on the basis of the number of hours required. The best information shows that the

average horse only works about 1,000 hours per year, although on some farms it amounts to considerably more than this. Available data also indicates that the average work horse costs from \$175 to \$225 per year. This cost includes the charges for feed, labor, interest, depreciation and miscellaneous expenses. The rate per hour for horses, with a maintenance cost of \$200 annually, and working 1,000 hours, would be 20 cents per hour; for a ten-hour day the cost would be \$2.00. On the best-managed farms the cost will not ordinarily be less than 15 cents per hour, or \$1.50 per day. The results of some careful cost accounting work indicates that the machinery cost, not including the engine or threshing machine, is about \$1.50 per acre, on the basis of present machinery prices. The charge to be made for a tractor or engine used for farming operations varies widely with the character of the machine and the skill of the operator. Some figures that are available indicate that 90 cents to \$1.00 per hour is a reasonable charge for a tractor that will draw a three-bottom gang plow. The amount to be charged per acre could only be calculated on the basis of the number of hours the engine or tractor was used.



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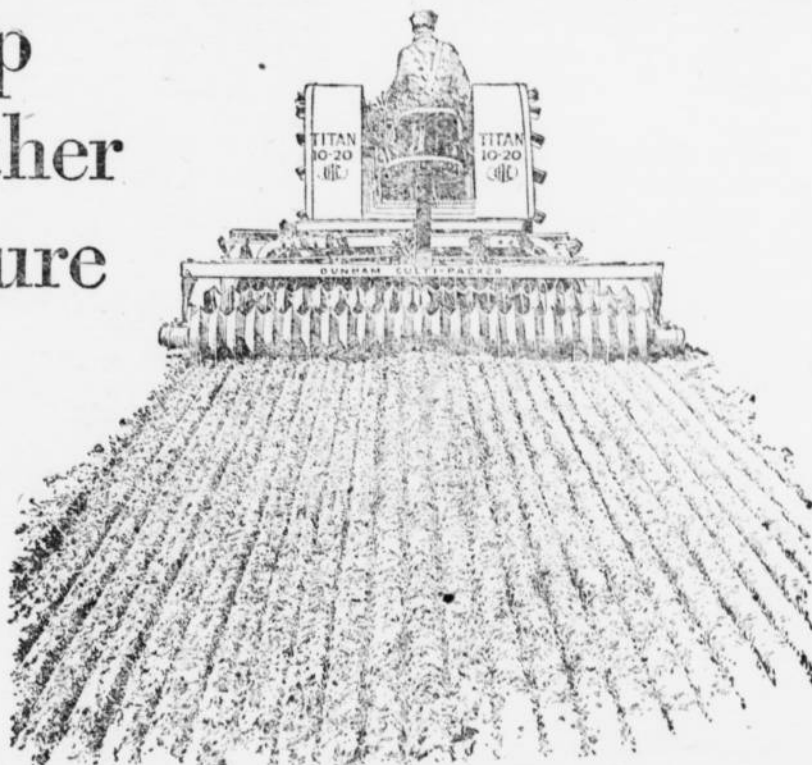
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## Corn in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 9

## Choice of Variety

For grain the Squaws are most suitable. These are early maturing but yield considerably less forage than the latter sorts. They are used extensively for early table corn. Some varieties of this group are: Assiniboine, Indian, Stony Squaw, Early White Squaw and Early Squaw.

The Improved Squaw and Quebec groups are later and give a fairly large amount of forage. Varieties of these two groups are suitable for hogging off and for cured winter fodder. The ears are produced at a height of eight to 20 inches from the ground. Usually tillers, or suckers, are abundant. These should not be removed as they form a large addition to the total leaf surface of the plant. Some of the best varieties of the Improved Squaw group are: Burleigh County Mixed, a variety which is quite popular in North Dakota and promising for south-western Saskatchewan; Gehu, used considerably in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Dakota White Flint, a well-liked sort in the prairie provinces; and Mandan King, another North Dakota variety. Of the Quebec group Quebec No. 28 and Free Press or Patterson corn are the most widely used.

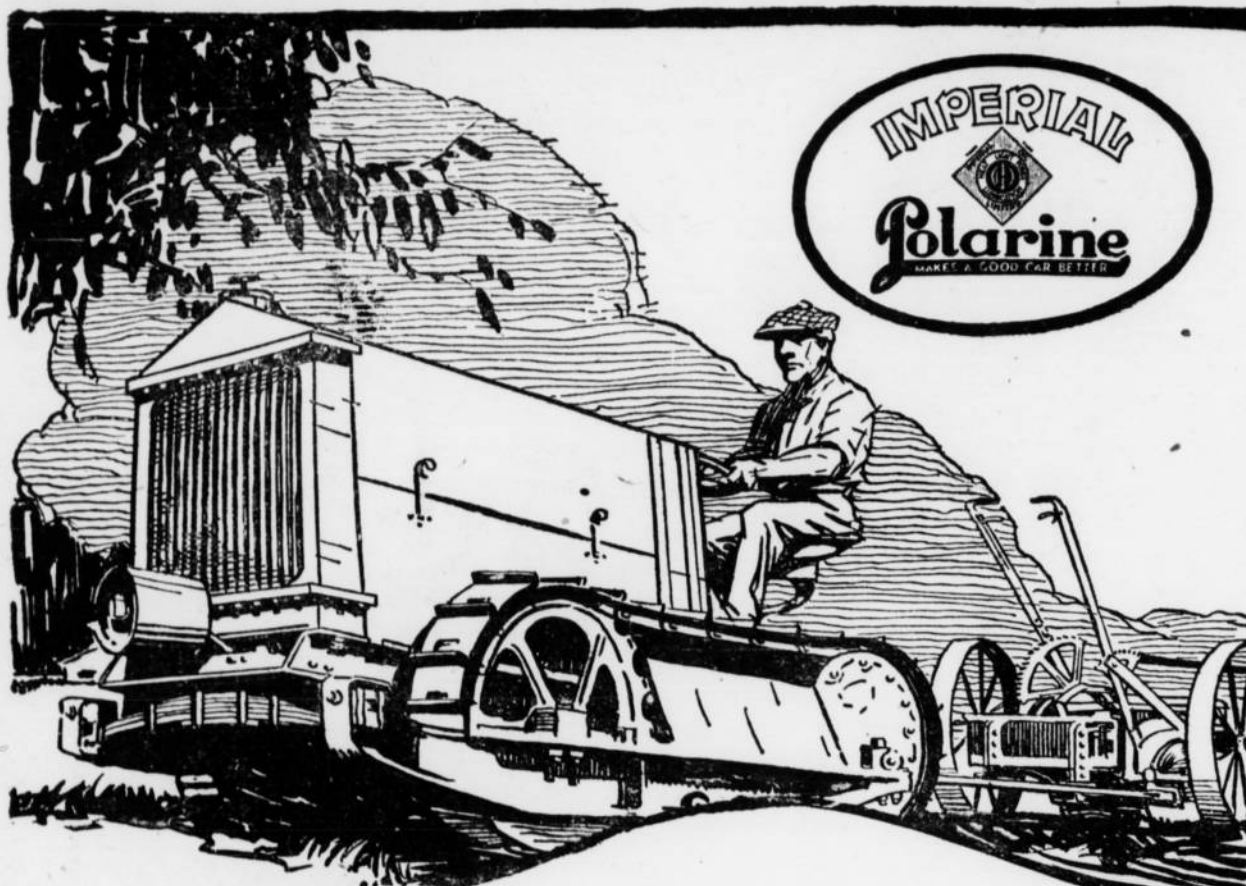
The late flints, semi-dents and early dents are not early enough to give mature corn in Saskatchewan except in occasional years. However, they yield heavily and are therefore extensively used for silage. The popular impression is that the value of the crop is in direct proportion to the total yield green weight, regardless of the stage of maturity. The fact is that the nearer corn is brought to maturity the greater its food value whether for grain, silage or forage. The North Dakota Experiment Station has shown by extensive experiments that of two corn plants standing the same height, one just in tassel, the other in ear with the kernels glazed, the former contains less than one-third as much dry matter as the latter. The leading varieties of these groups are North-western Dent, the most widely used fodder corn in Saskatchewan, and Longfellow Yellow Flint, a heavy yielder, but somewhat late. In northern Montana emphasis is being placed on Brown County Yellow Dent and Rustler's White Dent. They are both fairly early and may prove useful in this province.

One cannot intelligently decide how much corn to plant per acre unless he knows what proportion of the seed can be expected to grow. The most satisfactory way of buying seed is on the ear, then a few kernels from each ear can be tested for germination and any poor ears discarded. There are many different methods of carrying out this test. One of the simplest is the blotting paper test. The kernels of corn are placed between two moistened pieces of blotting paper on a plate. Another plate is inverted over the first to retard evaporation. A little water is added each day to keep the blotting paper moist. Good seed corn should germinate above 95 per cent. In place of blotting paper moist sand or sawdust may be used.

## Planting

It is a mistake to plant corn too early. Experiments have proven that corn germinates in three days at 65 degrees Fahr., but requires 11 days at 51 degrees Fahr. If the soil is cold and the spring late, the planting should be delayed. Corn seed planted in cold, wet soil during or just before cool, cloudy weather is more likely to rot than grow. About May 22 to 30 gives best results in the average season. A safe rule is to plant when the buds on the trees are opening.

Most people use the grain drill for planting corn. Every five out of six, or six out of seven of the spouts are blocked by tacking pieces of shingle over the openings in the grain box. This gives rows from three to three and one-half feet apart. It is the simplest and most extensively used method for planting forage or silage corn. About 30 pounds of seed are required per acre. Most drills when set to sow about two and one-quarter bushels of wheat will plant 30 pounds of corn to the acre with the rows three feet apart. It is best to test the seeder out on a piece of hard ground near the buildings. The corn should drop on the aver-



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Spring Rats, No. 1, Medium .....	3.50	Spring Rats, No. 2 and Winter, Small .....	2.00
Spring Rats, No. 1, Small .....	2.50	Rats, Cut and Damaged .....	\$1.50 to .50
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Gopher Killer**

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age about one kernel every five inches. If the land is dirty check row planting will be found the most effective for the control of weeds. The field is marked out in rows three or three and one-half feet apart first lengthwise then across. The corn is planted at the intersections of the rows, four to five kernels per hill. A hand corn planter is useful for hill planting on small acreages. If 20 acres or more are devoted to corn it would be advisable to have a corn planter. With this implement the check row planting is easily accomplished. A bushel of seed will plant five or six acres. It is better to use too much seed rather than too little for a thick stand can be thinned but a poor stand is a direct loss. In southwestern Saskatchewan where the Russian thistle is the most troublesome weed, check-row planting is far more satisfactory than the use of the drill. The big advantage of check-row planting lies in the fact that the corn can be cultivated both ways.

#### Cultivation

After the corn is planted and before it reaches the height of six inches it should be harrowed two or three times. Harrowing at this time is a cheap way of killing thousands of small weeds and rendering subsequent work of intertillage less difficult. No harm will come to the young plants providing the harrowing is done during the warm part of a sunny day. The plants, being somewhat wilted, will not be broken by the harrow teeth.

For intertillage a one or two-row cultivator supplied with shields should be used. The shields allow one to cultivate close to the rows and smother small weeds without covering the young corn. Best results are secured by cultivating every week until it is difficult to get the horses through between the rows. At that time the corn will be about three feet high. Stopping cultivation too soon is the cause of many a decreased yield. The first cultivation may be of fair depth but succeeding cultivations should be shallow. An old rule for getting good crops of corn is, "cultivate shallow and often."

#### Harvesting

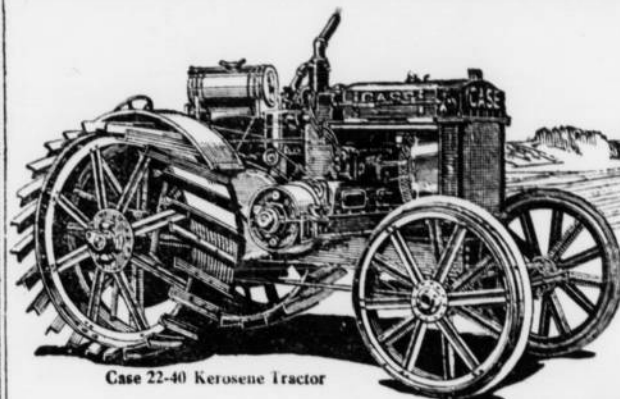
Leave the corn growing as late as possible and yet avoid frosts. A slight frost may aid to dry the corn if it is immature and, therefore, hasten the curing process. If the corn is frosted it should be cut the next morning, if possible, as even a day's delay results in a considerable drying out of the leaves and a consequent wastage during harvesting. The usual time for harvesting is the first ten days of September.

A few men leave the corn standing until pressure of fall work is past. This results in the loss of a large part of the food value of the stalks and leaves which, at the present time in Saskatchewan, form the main value of the plant.

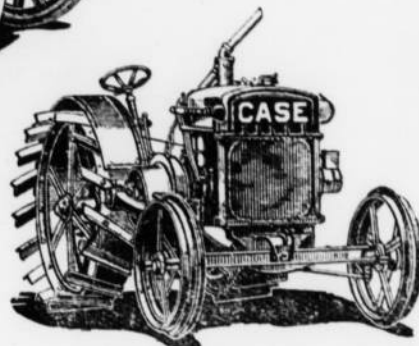
The cutting can be done by hand with a knife or sickle, with a binder or by a corn harvester. The hand method is only practicable for small areas. The purchase of a corn binder is not advised unless a man has 25 acres or more of the crop or else neighbors who also grow corn. The binder is generally used and is quite satisfactory when the crop is not heavy. A good crop of corn is somewhat hard on a binder.

Corn is cured either in the stook or the silo. The ideal method is in the silo for all the succulence and food value are then retained. Corn for ensilage should be allowed to grow as late as possible and yet avoid frost. As the crop is harvested it is drawn to the silo. There are two distinct types of silo, the above ground sort and the pit silo. Of the two the latter has the most advantages for the average farmer although the above ground type is the best known and most widely used.

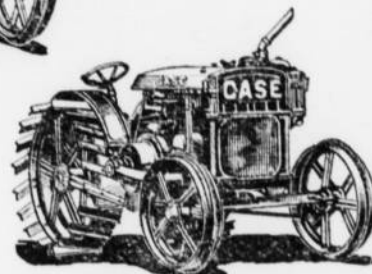
The pit silo came into use as an alternative measure for farmers who could not afford the more expensive above ground kind. It has several distinct advantages. First, it is inexpensive. A pit silo requires very little purchased material and the greater part of the work can be accomplished during slack periods. It is not difficult to make and will outlast most above ground types. Filling requires no expensive machinery. The silage being beneath the ground doesn't freeze providing a proper cover is used.



Case 22-40 Kerosene Tractor



Case 15-27 Kerosene Tractor



Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor



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Built into every Case Kerosene Tractor is a high degree of immunity from frequent repairs, replacements and undue wear. These items and the delays they cause are expenses you must add to the first cost of any tractor designed and built less excellently than the Case.

It would cost us less to use iron castings in many places instead of the drop-forged steel we do use; but it would cost you far more for replacement of broken and worn out parts.

We could save a lot by using cast-iron open gears instead of cut steel gears running in oil-tight housings; but later on, you'd pay many times the difference for extra parts, and lose still more by delay.

Thus, all through, in design, material, workmanship and equipment, we build Case Kerosene Tractors

the best that they can be built instead of building cheaply and "passing the buck" to you.

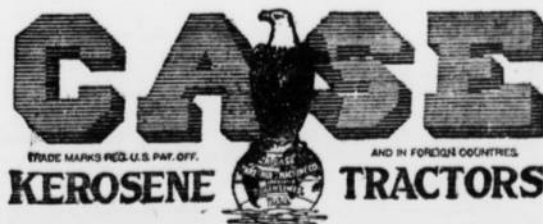
Case Kerosene Tractors are built in a standardized design of three sizes: 10-18, 15-27 and 22-40 h.p. respectively. Your proper choice depends only on your power requirements. They are uniform in dependability, durability and simplicity of operation and adjustment.

Back of Case Kerosene Tractors is the great line of power farming machinery built by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. Of this line, each unit is unexcelled in its class; within this line is equipment for keeping a Case Kerosene Tractor profitably employed throughout the year. Write for free catalog descriptive of Case Tractors, and listing our great line of tractor drawn or driven machinery.

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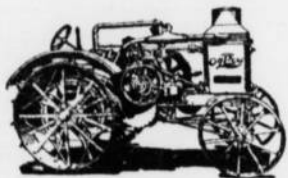
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Making Superior Farm Machinery Since 1842





# SERVICE



Eleven successful years of service in the field, meeting every farm condition, has tested the design of Rumely OilPull Tractors. "Old Number One" and many other early models, after eleven years of dependable and constant service, are still going strong. Over 15,000 later models built on the same general design, are giving the same dependable year-after-year service.



Advance-Rumely service is backed by over three-quarters of a century of success in the manufacture of farm machinery. 80 years of successful growth have built for Advance-Rumely a manufacturing institution of permanency and great strength. Advance-Rumely has factories at La Porte, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich. and Toronto, Ont., 127 modern buildings covering over 195 acres.



In order to provide closer co-operation with the farmer, Advance-Rumely has established 29 branch offices and warehouses. Each has a complete stock of machines and parts, capable of rendering to its customers the all-important, close at hand, immediate service. These branches are all located at important railroad points, and are under the supervision of competent men.



Every one of the three thousand Advance-Rumely dealers is able to provide intelligent and expert service to farmers in his locality. A tractor school is held for dealers each winter at the La Porte factory, where every detail of the product is made known to the dealers by expert instructors. This provides each dealer with the ability to supply the last link in the service chain.



The Rumely OilPull Tractor was designed and built to burn kerosene, and each OilPull is guaranteed in writing to burn kerosene under all conditions and at all loads to its full rated brake horse power. It is oil cooled—the motor is low speed, heavy duty, valve-in-head—cylinders are ground to the thousandth part of an inch. The owner of an OilPull in 1920 is assured of the same efficient and dependable service from his tractor that the owner of an OilPull purchased in 1909 has received.

The OilPull is built in four sizes—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. Send for a catalog.

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**10 points of advantage afforded by the Wide Drive Drum**

1. Affords simplicity of construction.
2. Does away with all bevel gears and differential.
3. Distributes weight over large surface.
4. Avoids packing of the soil and injury to seed-bed.
5. Ideal for soft and wet land.
6. Gives double traction surface.
7. Supplies more power to the draw-bar.
8. Produces a never-slip grip.
9. Affords easy steering and turning.
10. Rolls everything flat before plows.

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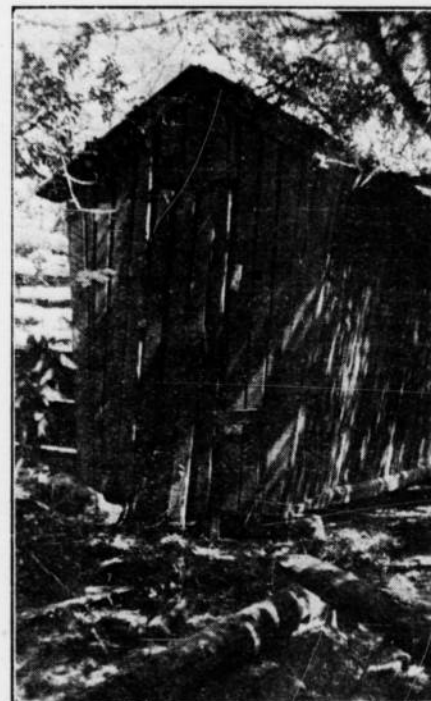
NORTON & LIEF CO. LTD., Calgary, Alta.  
C. WARING & Co., THE TRACTOR CO. LTD.,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.      Saskatoon, Sask.

The pit silo should not be used where the soil caves in readily, or where the water level is above the lowest part of the silo. Bulletins describing in detail the construction of pit silos may be obtained by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The usual method of curing is in the stook in the field. The stooks should be of medium size. When the corn is thoroughly cured it should be stored for the winter. Some farmers leave the stooks in the field to be handed in as needed during the winter months. This is a very wasteful method. A better plan is to place the corn in rows of much elongated stooks near the buildings. A good size of stook is one that is about six feet across on the ground and about three feet across at the band.

Corn can be stacked successfully providing at least four times its bulk of dry straw is used. Start the stack with a thick layer of straw, then put on a thin layer of corn, making sure to loosen the bundles by cutting the bands otherwise the corn may heat. Follow this with another thick layer of straw, and so on. The corn keeps well and the straw comes out so well flavored with the corn that the stock eat it readily. Corn stacked alone is very likely to heat and spoil.

Another method of storing corn is to throw it in a layer over the straw



One of the First Corn Crib to be Used in Saskatchewan. It is 15 years old but still functioning for a farmer at Maple Creek.

and hay in the barn loft. This is quite satisfactory for small amounts.

The feeding value of corn for all kinds of stock is unquestioned. Corn is a crop that has come to stay. It is for us to use it intelligently in dealing with our forage crop problem.

### Peace Terms Modified

Continued from Page 14

commercial future for themselves with desolation and misery reigning east of the Rhine. Impoverished countries make bad neighbors and poor markets. Germany was the commercial nerve-centre of Europe, and there can be no hope of the rehabilitation of that continent until she is given a chance to get on her feet. Therefore it is reasonably certain that sooner or later there will be another conference which will modify the terms of the treaty, and if, as is not improbable, there are fresh governments in England and France by that time, the new conference may well insist upon general disarmament and other imperative reforms which the first conference neglected to deal with.

Two explosions, in which 12 persons were killed and two injured, have occurred in the district of Villers Guislain, 15 kilometres from Cambrai. The explosions were caused by agricultural tractors coming in contact with unexploded shells in fields which were being plowed.

The government at Ottawa should lay in a supply of lumber to provide for more cross-benchers before the prices go any higher.—Winnipeg Free Press.



# United Farmers of Manitoba

## Board Meeting

**T**HE board of directors met in the Central office on March 31 and April 1, and the executive on April 2. The work of the past few months was brought under review and plans considered for continuation and extension of operations throughout the year.

The report presented of the work of the "drive" has the following paragraphs which will be of interest to every farmer:

"The results already achieved, the actual cash collected, the number of new locals that have been established and the large number of requests for information regarding the general principles of the movement and the policy of The Guide, more than justify the claim that the plan adopted was the best that could possibly have been decided upon. We are convinced that the results achieved will be of permanent value, and will, of themselves, form a basis for future development and the future progress of our movement. It is significant that where casualties have been reported these have without exception been men who departed from the plan, collected a few dollars and finally retired discouraged and disgusted.

"One of the most encouraging features of the work undertaken has been the splendid response of the non-English speaking electors throughout the province. In one district is a subdivision of eight townships under a Mennonite captain, who came into the Central office and voluntarily pledged himself for the work. In about two days' time the Central staff began to receive canvassers' pledges from this captain at a very steady rate, two or three every day until his territory was completely canvassed, and then the chart in the office revealed these interesting facts: he had enlisted five of British origin, two French, two Polish, one Swiss, one Mennonite, one German and one Swede, and already nine out of the 13 have sent in returns to Central showing that they have made a thorough canvass of their territory; one of them has been instrumental in forming two new locals since the drive started.

"How about the money? Are our New Canadian people backing this new freedom with their money? That's the real test, you say. We would judge from the returns as reported to date that they were putting to shame some of our most prosperous Canadian farmers. From east of Lake Dauphin, in a country where they are 35 or 40 miles from a railroad, and where the stones are so thick you could almost walk for miles by stepping from one to the next, one canvasser sends in over 50 contributions of \$6.00 from every Ruthenian in his territory. Compare this with one canvasser on a prosperous part of Portage constituency, where he says nearly every farmer will support an independent candidate, but all the money he could collect was \$12 in a half-township.

"Our drive has met with remarkable success among our French people. We have several French captains who have done good work, one a young Frenchman from the northern part of Selkirk constituency, came in and volunteered as a captain, saying that he noticed the 'ad.' in The Guide. The Grand Clariere district in Souris, where there is no local association has some French canvassers who have sent in considerable sums as a result of their work. The village of Elie, and the country surrounding it is another good example, the captain for that territory reports the support with funds, of nearly every resident. A large portion of the constituency of Macdonald is settled with French and Belgian, and has been mostly untouched as far as our organization was concerned; we were only able to hold three meetings in this territory, but these had an average attendance of 64. Ninety-five per cent. of our French canvassers were efficient and have reported sending in satisfactory returns. One serious handicap has been the lack of funds to enable us to advertise in non-English papers."

It was recognized that while little could be done during seeding beyond clearing up and adjusting the account-

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary*

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

ing of the work done so far, the task of finishing the work in the province and covering all ground not completely canvassed must be prepared for at once. With this in view it was planned to get the various constituency committees together at the earliest possible dates and to definitely plan for a second "heat" of the drive to be put on as soon as seeding is over.

The work of securing the support of the towns and villages was also discussed and plans adopted for a series of meetings to be addressed by leading speakers, and followed up by affording full opportunity to the urban populations to line up in support of the cause.

A committee was appointed to arrange for placing a tent on the Brandon Fair Grounds, in which representatives of the association will have the opportunity to meet the people in attendance and to commend our movement. It was also arranged that the Secretaries' conference, which, in spite of the handicaps of strike conditions proved a success last year, shall again be a feature of the 1920 program. It will probably be held early in June.

It was further decided that in order to meet the increasing demands of the general organization and the educational propaganda, D. G. McKenzie, who has been in charge of the political action campaign, be retained in the office for such time as he can give throughout the year, and that C. H. Burnell be asked to continue the management of the political phase in which he has been engaged since the New Year.

It was decided that the association provide itself with a distinctive U.F.M. recognition button. These will bear the words: "United Farmers of Manitoba," instead of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. As several weeks must elapse before they can be produced, and as the price is likely to be higher, it is suggested that no orders for these be sent in till further notice is given.

## Elm Bank Social Rally

Elm Bank United Farmers held a very enjoyable social and local rally on the evening of March 27. The school-house was packed and everybody was in good humour. Men, women and children loyally co-operated in the production of an unusually creditable program. Miss Burke, of the Dacotah school, and Miss Young, of the Elm Bank school, deserve special credit for their contributions. Addresses were given by Messrs. C. H. Jarvis, F. Shirliff and Peter Laidlaw, and as a result of their appeals, a considerable number of new members were enrolled. A resolution was passed favoring the nomination of an independent candidate for the provincial constituency of Iberville. Reports were given of the success of the U.F.M. Drive in the federal constituency of Portage la Prairie up to date, showing very encouraging progress and success. At the close Mr. Laidlaw led in the singing of the Grain Growers' songs brought back from the Brandon convention, which brought to a close a more than satisfactory social gathering. —A.O.Q.

## Oak Lake Resolution

The following resolution was passed by the Oak Lake U.F.M. local at a meeting held March 27 last:

"That we, the Oak Lake United Farmers do hereby place ourselves on record as being opposed to putting a candidate in the field or interfering as an association in provincial politics."

## Cheers of the Parkview Local Junior Section

Lac-a-die, lac-a-die, lac-a-die dee,  
Chow-wow, Chow-wow, We, We, We.  
Ringle-dingle, Lac-a-die-dee,  
United Farmers, Hi, Hi, Hi.  
Zis-boom, Zis-boom, Zis-boom Baa,  
Parkview Local, Rah, Rah, Rah.

## The Ontario Farmers' Parliament

A Manitoban finds a visit to the famed Farmers' Parliament of Toronto, very interesting. From the station one proceeds along the narrow streets in street cars quite as closely packed as you find them on Portage or Main. The conductor laboriously worms his way through the jam and is supposed to collect a fare from each victim (the fare, by the way, is "six for a quarter" or lower during the rush hours). The car is a different breed from those seen in Winnipeg, and instead of the "Disinfected with Izal," as a notice on the front, one is met with a notice of "Tasteful Millinery" to be had at Murray-Kays. Hopping off on College Street one approaches the Parliament Building by a wide pavement crossing a sloping and spacious lawn, and is ushered into a roomy, square chamber which houses comfortably the legislature and several hundred spectators.

The first thing that strikes one is that the acoustics are practically perfect, and one thinks of the calamity of a new chamber in Manitoba where ordinary tones cannot be heard across the floor much less in the galleries, and where the galleries are so cramped that they would appear to have been constructed with a view to excluding rather than accommodating the public.

The next feature is that several members are sitting with their hats on. Apparently they think they are in some way conserving the honor of the state in thus copying from the "Mother of Parliaments." To a westerner it simply looked as if they had forgotten their good manners.

Seven or more pages wait on the legislators, and instead of carrying a glass of water in the hand when a member appears thirsty, they use silver(?) trays which seem very much a product of civilization.

Coming to the personnel of the legislature, they are a respectable looking group. The young farmer of 35 to 45 is a common type. Here and there is a man—not a farmer, possibly a machine agent or a stock broker—who carries himself with an exaggerated dignity, which indicates that he fully appreciates the honor of representing a constituency, and that he has no superabundance of brains or common sense with which to represent it. The cabinet is manifestly new to the position, but give the impression of being men who are taking up their work with an earnest and honest purpose to render worthy service, and may be expected to make good in the responsible offices to which they have been called.

We heard two speeches in the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, just the same kind of speeches that other legislatures furnish on the "speech" debate, largely self-advertisement and congratulations. In spite of its natural human limitations we are expecting good things during the next few years from Canada's first "farmers' parliament."

## The Right of the Nation to Honest Service

The most advanced peoples recognize increasingly the necessity of the principle expressed in Scripture: "No man liveth unto himself." Our neighbors' lives concern us, whether we wish it or not. We are members, one of another, and cannot escape the relationship.

This being recognized it must also be recognized that the best individual is the one who lives in full recognition of his social and community relationship. By the very constitution of human society the individual owes the best he can give to the common well-being.

It should be recognized in passing that Scripture is full of this principle, both in the Old Testament and the New.

In the Old Testament it is tacit rather than explicit, yet in certain passages it appears as clearly implied. In Isaiah 58, verses 6-7, the ideal community is described as one characterized by active social service, and sympathetic care for the needy. Such stirring words as these should still have appeal to the modern community:

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

"Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him: and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh."

"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."

Is it not a splendid thought that a nation is at its morning hour, with all glorious prospects of light and health, when its people begin to live for each other and not for selfish, personal ends?

In the New Testament, no doctrine is more frequently presented, nor more strongly emphasized than that of personal service to the community. In fact, it is not too much to say that is the fundamental practical element in the Christian scheme of life. Christ taught his disciples that the only genuine greatness was that of doing service to one's fellowmen. And the epistles do not fail to emphasize that the Christian must think, not only of his own things, but the things of others. The whole system presupposes a community of practical goodwill, manifesting itself in co-operative activities for the relief and prevention of distress, and for the progressive advancement of the common well-being.

The development of modern democracy has illustrated the need for this principle. An individualistic democracy would be a contradiction in terms. Democracy must fundamentally recognize social relationships and responsibilities. The democratic citizen is a failure unless he has the democratic spirit—the spirit of caring for the interests of his neighbors—or democracy will fall to pieces. And the more widely and profoundly that spirit is accepted and practiced the more perfect will the realization of democracy be.

I would emphasize three practical issues involved:

First—If our democracy is to be worth while we must earnestly and consistently, and with carefully-planned system, endeavor to inculcate in our children and youth the principles of service to the nation. Our children must grow up expecting and intending that their life's chief satisfaction is to be found in what they may do for their neighborhood, for the province, for the nation. We have scarcely begun to do it yet. It is an urgently necessary task for the immediate future.

Second—The common citizen must practice it constantly as an integral part of his life. Part of his time, part of his energy, part of his talent, part of his earnings ought to be voluntarily, cordially, enthusiastically devoted to public service. And the greater the part he can devote, at the same time doing justice to personal and family needs, the greater will his life be.

Third—The man who is specifically called to public service of any kind—in the municipality, industry, in the church or in the state, is called upon to render that service not from a self-regarding motive, but from the motive of putting his best at the disposal of his fellowmen, that they may be helped to attain their best. Selfishness is always unworthy, always to be deplored, but selfishness in the man who has been called to give his life's work wholly to others is especially blameworthy. To be a true servant of a modern democracy one must recognize and practice the ideal of service as the only kind of greatness that is to be found. For him the fundamental necessity is the possession of the spirit of faithful service which is the spirit of the Christ.





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nothing to the hands that  
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## Bargains

Be careful today of so-called cheap  
bargain pianos. Production costs  
are so high in every detail that a  
reliable instrument cannot be made  
to sell, when new, at some of the  
"cheap" prices advertised.

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The finest instruments that can be  
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merit and reliable service. Your  
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log and full particulars of prices  
and terms.

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The Home of the Heintzman & Co.  
Piano, and the Victrola.  
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329 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

# United Farmers of Alberta

## First U.F.A. Local

**M**ARCH 12, 1920, proved to be  
another red letter day for  
Stratheona local, when about  
200 members and friends sat  
down to dinner in the dining-  
room of the Commercial Hotel, Strath-  
eona. This hotel is situated two lots  
from the one the old Ross Hall stands  
on, in which the first local of the prov-  
ince was organized 15 years ago this  
month, with 40 members, under the  
name Stratheona Local Territorial Grain  
Growers. That same year, 1905, the  
province of Alberta was formed. Our  
name was then changed to The Alberta  
Farmers' Association, and being the  
first local, Stratheona was not only  
first local but also provincial head-  
quarters, and all organizing was con-  
ducted for some time by the officers of  
this local. Needless to say this local  
looks with some pride on the present  
organization of the United Farmers of  
Alberta, which has grown out of this  
first local.

The ladies of the local must be  
thanked for the success of the ban-  
quet. The repast was of quality and  
bountiful, and the program a full one.  
The president, H. Calder, was in chair,  
and addresses were delivered by Hon.  
Chas. Stewart, premier, Mrs. McKinney,  
M.L.A., Jas. Weir, M.L.A., Alex. Moore,  
M.L.A., Prof. Miller, Prof. A. E. Otte-  
well, Hon. Frank Oliver, and D. W.  
Warner. Miss Dove Inkster gave a  
musical selection and Miss Chrissie  
Sheppard a song. The song, Stand Up for  
Equity, was sung by the whole gather-  
ing at the close of Mrs. McKinney's  
address.

An interesting feature of the evening  
was the roll call of the charter members,  
by the secretary, and it was found that  
18 were present. It is known that many  
more are still connected with other  
locals in the province. The first presi-  
dent, D. W. Warner, three of the first  
directors, viz., D. S. Fulton, Jas. Goven-  
lock, Geo. Ball and the first secretary,  
Rice Sheppard, were present. The  
secretary has held this honorable posi-  
tion for 15 years, and gave a short  
account of the locals' activities.

Altogether the evening was con-  
sidered a great success. W. Lang  
moved a vote of thanks to all taking  
part in the program, and a very pleas-  
ant evening was closed by the singing  
of the National Anthem.—Rice Shep-  
pard, secretary, Stratheona local.

## U.F.A. Fosters Community Idea

On Monday, March 1, Mr. H. A. Mal-  
colm and I started on a tour of the  
northern part of the Red Deer constitu-  
ency. The thermometer registered con-  
siderably below zero and the gale  
blowing from the northwest was not  
calculated to inspire enthusiasm for  
any farm movement other than from  
barn to kitchen stove. Nevertheless we  
faced the trip ahead with every out-  
ward sign of pleasant anticipation, de-  
termined that nothing should deter us.  
Whether the weighty thoughts occupy-  
ing our minds were responsible for the  
fickle poise of our sleigh or whether  
the snow drifts were too high for nego-  
tiation by any machine not equipped  
with snowshoes I cannot say, but history  
will record that we spent much time in  
prospecting for snow drifts that in  
some way got down our necks while  
resting in inverted positions by the  
side of the road or while acting as an  
impromptu snow plough by hanging onto  
the reins and remonstrating with a  
fractions team that cared little if the  
cutter was wrong side up.

Mr. Malcolm consoled the writer by  
assuring him that the old saying, "a  
poor beginning makes a good ending"  
was to be relied upon, and sure enough  
it proved so.

During 18 days we visited representa-  
tives from 27 locals and organized at  
four points. We had as many as three  
meetings in one day and on several  
occasions two meetings with a long  
drive between. The attendance at these  
points ranged from 15 to 110 with an  
average of about 50. There is no doubt  
that sickness in many localities was  
responsible for a smaller turnout than  
we had expected; yet on the whole the

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alta.

results were all that could be desired  
and viewed from the standpoint of  
enthusiasm far in excess of our most  
sanguine expectations.

The writer confined his remarks to  
the benefits derived socially, education-  
ally and financially from becoming asso-  
ciated with this great democratic  
organization, the U.F.A., while Mr.  
Malcolm dealt with the U.F.A. in  
politics.

The organization of which we are all  
so proud has done and is doing much  
indeed to promote and foster the com-  
munity spirit and if it did nothing else  
it would amply justify its existence.  
We find little community halls where  
the people gather for literary and social  
evenings, where they are in the habit  
of gathering for the purpose not only  
of indulging in some sort of recreation  
but for the purpose of improving their  
minds and naturally as they meet and  
come in contact with each other to a  
far greater extent than in the past  
years, they are ceasing to think and  
act as individuals only for individual  
aggrandizement, but are now being  
welded into one large family which we  
call the "farming fraternity." More  
time and thought is given to matters  
affecting the community at large and  
less to individual selfishness, as wit-  
nessed by the very existence of these  
community halls. These have cost a  
considerable sum of money and have  
been financed by the farmers themselves  
so that the rising generation may enjoy  
to a fuller extent the rural life which is  
the greatest and may be made, under  
proper conditions, the most beautiful  
life in the gift of the Creator.

Our meetings have been exceedingly  
well attended by the women folk. If  
the men are still under the impression  
that the destinies of our country are  
exclusively in their hands I would  
urge them to reconstruct their ideas, for  
I have had ample proof that the women  
are determined to make themselves felt  
as a tremendous force for good in evol-  
ving from our chaotic condition of society  
a better and nobler standard of citizen-  
ship.

Mr. Malcolm dealt with the political  
situation in a masterly way, and men  
and women every where seemed thirst-  
ing for more light upon the subject.  
The best part of the meetings was the  
discussion that followed the addresses  
and from the questions asked and the  
views expressed I hasten to declare that  
the people whom our patronizing (at  
election time) legislators are fond of  
calling "the backbone of the country"  
may lay much claim to possessing also  
"the brains of the country."

We have met business men, profes-  
sional men and labor men and received  
assurances from them that they are  
going to support our cause. Only once  
during our entire trip did the question  
of "group organization" come up and  
that by a strong political party man  
who said he did not believe in it. I  
am of the opinion that people are not so  
much concerned over the question of  
"economic group organization" as they  
are over the necessity of organizing  
some kind of a force that will demand  
a new shuffle and a square deal. If the  
feelings of the people we have visited  
may be taken as a barometer of the  
spirit of the country at large then I  
have no hesitation in saying we are  
ready for an election at any time.

Every local visited seemed to have  
made a happy choice in the selection  
of their officers; most of them being  
exceedingly aggressive men and women  
with the proper view point of service  
to the community and country and with  
just enough of the friendly spirit of  
rivalry to ensure growth and perman-  
ency to the organization.

Let us not, however, assume a self-  
satisfied air and imagine we are perfect.  
Let us rather indulge in a little con-  
structive criticism and my only critic-  
ism would be that in most of the locals  
the members are less punctual than they  
should be. When an hour is set for

meeting then that is the hour to meet,  
not 20 or 40 minutes later. The dignity  
attached to our organization demands  
that we conduct our business in a  
punctual and businesslike manner and  
nothing is so calculated to put "pep"  
into a meeting as being on the job on  
time. Let us do the loitering after-  
wards.

By the co-operation of the district  
political directors, I expect that every  
local in our constituency will be visited  
before autumn, but, of course, there will  
be little of this work going on during  
April and May owing to seeding opera-  
tions.

We have a tour planned for after  
seeding when a band of enthusiastic  
workers will set out. "We plough the  
fields (of public opinion) and scatter  
the good seed on the land." Here's  
hoping that no seed falls on barren  
ground.—M. Gaetz, director for Red  
Deer constituency.

## The Obliging Farmer

**The Manufacturers' Association Sings:**

Suppose a labor union  
Must work a shorter day  
How can the factory owner  
Induce his mill to pay.  
Why, sho! It comes as easy  
As barking to a pup;  
He sells unto the farmers  
And shoves the prices up.

## The Politician Sings:

Suppose the cost of living  
Is making hot air fly,  
We launch a king's commission  
To dust the public's eye.  
When that will work no longer  
And mad consumers frown,  
We turn unto the farmers  
And shove their prices down.

## The Financiers Sing:

Suppose the nation's war debt  
Should be too big to pay  
We'll circumvent the problem  
In just the same old way.  
We'll raise the farmers taxes.  
If that won't fill the cup,  
Why, then, on farmers' imports  
We'll shove the duties up.

## All Together Sing:

A very useful army  
Those noble sons of toil,  
The horny handed mossbacks  
Who cultivate the soil.  
Among the ranks of labor  
They're now the last resort,  
For those who live by parties  
The sole remaining fort.

## Chorus

The farmers should remember  
These days of labor strife  
To be contented with the place  
They occupy in life.  
So hark to Mister Cockshutt  
Ye Grits and Tories true  
And keep the farmers in the place  
The Lord has called 'em to.  
Herne Liddell.—Summerview, Alta.

## Sixty-five Miles from Railway

This local was organized on February  
7, with 26 members; since then we have  
held four regular and one directors  
meeting. Have now 46 members and  
more to come. We are at the present  
time 65 miles from the railroad but  
expect to have the road completed  
through here this summer. We don't  
expect to do much until we get shipping  
facilities—in the meantime we are get-  
ting the local organized and ready for  
business.

Since organizing, the local has been  
instrumental in securing aid from the  
municipality to relieve the shortage of  
hay and seed grain.—B. Olsen, secretary  
Owls Eye local.

## Westlock Has Happy Time

A basket social held by the U.F.A.  
and U.F.W. was an event in Westlock.  
It was held in the theatre and was a  
great success. A good entertainment  
was the first feature. The band fur-  
nished several selections in the begin-  
ning. This was followed by choruses



recitation dialogues and solos, and there was a very marked appreciation of every number. H. Greenfield was detained at home on account of "flu" in the family and Rev. T. A. Brown took his place as chairman. There were nearly 60 baskets very beautifully made and decorated. Perhaps the most unique was a homesteader's cabin by Mrs. Jack Edgson and brought \$8.00. Mrs. Normandeau also had a very pretty basket. The baskets brought in in the vicinity of about \$150. After partaking of the contents of the baskets, for they each contained a dainty lunch, a dance was held. A four-piece orchestra furnished music and the lads and lasses kept it up till the wee sma' hours. A feature that is to be commented upon is the harmonious relations between the town and the country.

#### Debaters' Material

During the first two months of 1920, 216 package libraries for debaters have been sent out by the department of extension, University of Alberta. The question of Protection vs. Free Trade was asked for 18 times; Oriental Immigration 12 times; and Tractor vs. Horse, 12 times. The next subject in interest was Municipal Hospitals, which was asked for seven times. At times the resources of the department have been taxed to keep pace with the demand for material on live questions.

#### New Organizations

The Clover Hill local has been re-organized with Oscar Soderquist as secretary.

A local has been organized at Smoky Lake recently to be known as Prut. Jan Kozub is president and Nick Koshelek is secretary. This local commences with a paid-up membership of 13.

Miss Gladys Siebrasse, secretary-treasurer, reports the successful re-organization of Buffalo View local. O. J. Gould, was elected president of the local, and 15 members paid their dues for 1920.

This is to inform you that we are starting to organize a local at Coronado Beach. Under the direction of director Rafn, of Bon Accord, we elected a president, two directors and a secretary-treasurer. We expect to complete our organization at our next meeting.—Albert Johnson, secretary.

#### Political Action Notes

I might add that our local is full of "pep" as usual. We have taken up Economic Group Organization for Political Action, and Shall the pre-war military strength of Dominion be increased? C. F. Brown, of Richdale and Directors Harris and Forster are to be here shortly for the discussion of National Marketing of Grain, and we are trying to get a big crowd of farmers in to hear them.—J. M. Clarke, secretary, Hanna local.

We held a very successful basket social and dance here recently—we believe the first of the kind in the province for this purpose, viz., the raising of campaign funds for the coming election. We believe in being ready. J. D. Wenger, who is a life member of our local, Rev. F. W. Smith and H. G. Logan, of Lovevale local, each gave interesting talks on Benefits to be Derived from Belonging to the U.F.A., the Church, and Political Action. Several songs were sung, and besides the baskets, there was a bountiful supper for those who did not secure a basket, and everyone enjoyed a good time till the small hours.—M. Danielson, secretary, Merryland local.

At our district association meeting it was decided to start the political pot boiling and keep it boiling. A central committee of three was appointed and they in turn appointed a committee of one in each of the nine locals to spread the propaganda. Send me all the literature you can get and it will get to all the 500 farmers that comprise these locals.—Lynn Bloom, secretary, Hardisty district association.

While we have lost some of our members owing to the Pagan union being organized, still am glad to say that they are not lost to the organization. Politics is getting a great deal of attention in this local.—Jas. Revian, secretary, Ranchville local.

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### He is Guaranteed Double Wear on His Headlight Overalls

Twice the wear of ordinary overalls, or money back—that's our guarantee to him, and to you.

We put more denim and better denim into Headlights than goes into the making of ordinary overalls, so that they last longer and give more comfort. You can shorten your workday by putting more comfort into it—the roomy comfort of Headlight Overalls. Buy your first pair today.

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World's Greatest Overall Makers

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:  
**LAND COMMISSIONER,**  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

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You can't enjoy farm labor with tired, aching feet. So slip your feet into Palmer's Summer Packs. Made from durable yet soft, pliable, oil-tanned, Skowhegan waterproof leather—the ideal farm shoe for comfort and wear.

Easy to put on and take off. Large eyelets, quickly laced. Solid leather heel, sole and insoles. Bellows tongues.

Ask your dealer to show you "Moose Head Brand."

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Have the following to offer:

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These are No. 1 Stock and in first-class condition. Prices on application.

We are always prepared to handle car lots of Potatoes, and straight or mixed cars of Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbage and vegetables of all kinds. Wire us what your requirements are or what you have to offer.

## Eggs and Cream Wanted

We are in a position to handle your eggs to the very best advantage, and to pay you cash at the highest market price. Ship direct to one of our cold storage warehouses, located at

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# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Cadillac G.G. Honor St. Patrick

**S**TANDING room only, came fairly early last Wednesday when the Cadillac Grain Growers presented their sixth annual entertainment. The thanks of the directors are due and tendered most heartily to those who, not being members, so generously assisted in a long and varied program. The held these gatherings have on the general public attracts the attention of passing visitors who express their appreciation of the evident genuineness of the community spirit.

Michael O'Shane couldn't marry Mrs. Bridget McGooligan, however, so she sued him for breach of promise. The trial was funny. Herb. Barton who took the widow's part, is rather tall (six feet two inches), and his (her) hat nearly reached the ceiling, while the unfortunate defendant was a slip of a boy who might have been her grandson. The widow's lawyer asked the defendant if the court was expected to believe that the love-making was all on the one side, and the defendant got out from under nicely by replying that it wasn't on her one side, it was all over her. Miss G. Laurie, as the nurse girl, filled the cast to perfection. C. D. Newell, the defendant's lawyer is wasting time on the prairie when he should be practicing before a real court; Wm. Copestake, as the hated English judge, appointed to administer injustice to Ireland; Geo. E. Robinson, solicitor for the widow; James Laurie, the Scotch peddler, who knows nothing of the case except that he was there for the witness fees; Ed. Bowton, the imported English bobby; and Wm. Gooding, all played their parts with no small histrionic ability. And a lot of good law about love-making and marriage was handed out too.

The glee club girls, Gladys Best, Hutchinson, Georgie McCormick and Freda Brown, with Bernice Chedister accompanying, did credit to their trainer, Mrs. F. W. Glover, in their rendition of Ballymooney and My Sweet Little Shamrock. J. N. Lalande put up a good Irish recitation about some Paddy's dream of free whiskey; Frank Simpson sang about father papering the parlor; Cyril Cockerham rendered Kilarney, My Home O'er the Sea; and carried the tunes on the piano while the audience sang Marching to Victory, Bring Back My Money, and There's a Long, Long Trail (Grain Growers' songs). Fred and Mrs. Sanger, with the violin and piano, ran up and down The Wearing of the Green; David Gibbons recited An Exile from Erin; Master Lancelotti Hicks and Mrs. Dean were happy in the violin and piano selection. Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Burley and Dan. Sanger furnished dance music until morning.

### Address by Local Member

During the intermission Geo. Spence, M.L.A., spoke regarding the conference of experts, from which it is proposed to secure a solution of some dry-farming problems. It was almost wholly an Irish night:

"A little laugh between the tears,  
The golden, quiet joy that cheers."

The Homemakers, under the direction of Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. W. A. Huff, Mrs. Ed. Auringer and Mrs. Ed. Bowton, lunched the crowd. Near day-break next morning, the 17th of Ireland was history to the Cadillac G.G.A.

The district director, who was present, suggests that other locals who think there is a dearth of material for programs like this in their neighborhood, try it a few times. When these were first started plenty of talent volunteered, and afterwards failed very largely to face the footlights. Now-a-days it is not an unappreciated honor to be asked to take a part. Young people have been induced to come forward and accept the kindly joking criticism of their friends and neighbors in a way which augurs well for their self-possession in the future.

### Hawkes Pleased at Outlook

A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, returned to Regina on Wednesday morning last, from attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

During an interview with the editor of this page, Mr. Hawkes expressed him-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

self as delighted with the manifestations of growth which the agrarian movement is showing in Ontario, and was illustrated in an interesting way during a series of meetings he held in the vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The first meeting, which was largely attended, was held at Rossland, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, March 31, when 17 new members paid their \$1.75 membership fees and promised more when called upon.

On the following day, the first of April, another big meeting was held at Muriilo, when 44 new members were added to the roll, and the meeting held the record of being 100 per cent. of members.

The argument which appeals today to the Ontario farmer, said Mr. Hawkes, was that in the past the western farmers were not supported in their demands by their Ontario brethren, which enabled the privileged interests to keep the producers divided and, as usual, reap the benefits themselves.

During his visit to Toronto, one-half day was spent in the Ontario legislature, and he had the privilege of hearing Hon. Mr. Doherty address the House, whom he referred to as an able man. Mr. Hawkes also had the honor of meeting several members of the new Ontario cabinet.

Discussing the prospects of its success, Mr. Hawkes said a general opinion appears to prevail that the Drury government should be given the opportunity to make good. This opinion, Mr. Hawkes said, was not confined to those outside the House, as the government was receiving a measure of support from both sections of the opposition. That support was not necessarily given because the opposition love the government much, but because they loved their positions more. There is a fear which is not entirely groundless that in the event of the Drury government receiving very serious opposition the premier would call for a general election, which might have fatal consequences to some of the more obstreperous elements of the opposition.

### Percy Delegate Reports

North Percy local at its last meeting appointed Mrs. L. W. Williamson, of Kisbey, as their press reporter; an example which other locals might emulate.

Reporting their last meeting, Mrs. Williamson says that the principal item on the program was a report entitled, "Thoughts on the Convention," by Mrs. Lawford. For over an hour her report was listened to with rapt attention and voted at the end as the best they had ever heard. At half-time, Bring Back My Money To Me, which was one of the prime favorites at the convention, was sung by the members.

There was a good crowd present in the Percy church, and following the appointment of a committee to look into the question of co-operative livestock shipping, the appointment of a press reporter and Mrs. Lawford's report, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Lawford for her excellent report. The luncheon was served by the lady members.

### Protest Against Boycott

"In view of the fact that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by withdrawing their advertisements from The Grain Growers' Guide, are doing so in order to disarm the farmers of their official organ, we, the members of the Spring Coulee Grain Growers' Association, place ourselves on record to support the firms advertising in The Guide; and it is the unanimous wish of all the members that all locals will stand by and support The Guide to the last ditch in our campaign for democracy and equal rights to all."

Such was the resolution recently adopted by the above-named local at

its last meeting, according to a report from E. W. Darling, president of the local. Amongst the other interesting matters dealt with was the report of the annual convention, which was presented and accepted.

Another resolution adopted was regarding the rural mail delivery. In supporting his resolution Mr. Gamman maintained that if the government could afford to support the delivery system in the cities and rural systems already established, they should find a means of granting the system to those whose applications have been tabled; "owing," as the letter of refusal said, "to the advance in mail carriers' salaries."

### Preeceville General Store

At the annual meeting of the Preeceville Grain Growers' Association, recently, the following report was presented by the secretary, W. H. Turrell:

The Preeceville Grain Growers' Association was organized in the summer of 1918, and judging from the average turnover, it is confidently predicted that it will increase from \$50,000 to \$70,000. The first transaction was the purchase of twine. The difficulty in handling from the car, and the inconvenience to members, who could not always be present when the car arrived, emphasized the necessity of a place of business, where goods might be stored, and someone placed in charge. Accordingly a committee was appointed with power to act, which resulted in the purchase of a lot, and building of a warehouse. A lady member was placed in charge, to order by catalog, or in any other way to serve the interests of the Grain Growers.

The association was then confronted with the expense of the upkeep of the building and the salary of the person in charge. It was decided to put in a small stock of groceries. This move served only to show that nothing short of a general stock of merchandise could do this. This required more room, hence an additional building, and there was no money in the hands of the association with which to build.

The directors, with the faith of the pioneer farmer in himself and in his associates, instructed the secretary to secure the necessary funds.

Stock subscriptions were solicited from members and friends, with interest at eight per cent.; when \$2,000 was secured, the pledges aggregating from \$50 to \$100 each. While this money was being raised, it was learned that a local firm would like to sell their stock of merchandise. Interviews were arranged and an offer obtained to sell at invoice price plus the freight.

Here seemed an excellent opportunity to avoid putting another store in Preeceville, also to unite the farmers in a going concern. The financing of the enterprise was the next problem. The manager of the local bank was interviewed, who was found to be willing to assist in the purchase of the stock.

These offers were finally accepted by the board of directors and the Preeceville G.G. general store is now the result. A young man with 12 years experience in the mercantile business is in charge. The inventory of the goods purchased amounted to \$14,679.75, and the fixtures \$1,450.80, making a total of \$16,130.55.

The outlook for this year is promising. The sentiment among the farmers to combine for mutual profit and protection is much stronger than when they first organized. The spirit of loyalty on the part of the members is also apparent whenever any new movement is presented for their support and co-operation.

### Review Year's Work

R. Kish, of Plenty, secretary of the McLeod local, sends in a belated report of their annual meeting, giving a review of the year's educational work and their activities for the present year, which is as follows:

The McLeod local held its annual meeting for the election of officers, December 22, 1919. The secretary's report showed the number of members enrolled 57; meetings held in 1919, 16; and one directors' meeting.

Delegates were sent to the provincial



convention at Regina, the district convention at Saskatoon, and a political convention at Rosetown.

The first meeting in 1920 was held January 9, when bills before the local house at Regina were discussed, including whether it would be advisable to divide the province into high school districts, and if so, what size should these districts be? And whether it would be advisable to have an open herd law (free run for stock), and the municipality or government furnish wire, or wire and posts, on terms to the farmer at cost, to fence his land.

#### Johnson at Huronville

Under a recent date the Fillmore Press, gives the following account of the Huronville Grain Growers' supper, which was described as a great success. Although the roads were very bad and the weather severe, a large number assembled. Two long tables, full length of the church, were well patronized. The Huronville ladies are still living up to their reputation when it comes to putting up a good supper. The ladies also took the lead in the program, with the exception of Thos. Horsfall, who was much appreciated, and has an endless supply of English comic songs. The Misses Boyle and Hooker, Miss E. Heron and Mrs. Thos. Williams also took part in the entertainment.

"An address by R. M. Johnston, of Regina, was the main feature of the evening. Mr. Johnston has been our district director for some years, and is also secretary of the New National Policy, formerly known as the Farmers' Platform. The speaker took for his subject, National Consciousness, and was very helpful in giving a greater vision of Canada—what we once were, what we are now and what we shall be if we each conscientiously do our best unitedly as a people.

"Mr. Johnston is no 'mud slinger,' as he did not lower himself in wasting time abusing the old political parties, but simply let them rest, saying they had served their day and were now out of date, because we, as a people, are evolving from a state of smaller vision to a greater one, and old things and old party names are losing their charms for the masses today. Mr. Johnston compared the New National Policy to the Bible in this respect; he said each time you study it, you found something new. He challenges anyone, that will say that the New National Policy is selfishly designed, or tends toward class legislation; it rather holds for true democratic principles, special privileges to none and equal rights to all.

"Mr. Johnston paid tribute to Huronville Grain Growers, in saying that the Central association considered Huronville as one of their well-established locals, and the credit is largely due to Secretary J. Harvey Lane, who has held this office for 14 years. Owing to his illness Mr. Lane was not present.

"Thos. Ogden, the worthy president, presided with that same fascination that never wears off, and that very receptive ear, ever ready to grasp any good thing for his association to lift them upward and onward, to the attainment of their ideals."

#### Will Stand by The Guide

Marion Brown, secretary of Poplar Creek local, has forwarded the following resolution for publication, which was unanimously adopted at their last meeting; a copy of which has also been forwarded to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

"1. Resolved, that The Grain Growers' Guide is the official paper of this local.  
"2. That this local has heard there is a plot to cripple The Guide by cancelling advertisement contracts, and that we, the members of this local, disapprove of such methods.

"3. That members of this local will, as far as possible only buy goods from firms advertising through The Grain Growers' Guide.

"4. That we, the members of this local, believe if the Canadian Manufacturers' Association or its members withdrew their contracts from The Guide they do not want the farmers' business.

"5. That this local will help by subscription to keep The Grain Growers' Guide going if necessary."

#### Death from "Flu"

Once more the association is called up to record the death of a respected

and useful member, whose death came following his attendance as a delegate to the convention in February last.

E. J. Beaumont, secretary of the Evesham local, March 3, writes:

"I would take this opportunity to tell you that our delegate to the Saskatoon convention last month, W. R. Ford, who attended all the sessions until Friday, was taken sick on that day and died in the hospital at Saskatoon about a week after of pneumonia. He was one of the finest, most respected of our young men, and his loss will be much felt in this community. He leaves a widow and three young children."

#### Preparing for Summer

Douglas Japp, of Speers, director for District No. 11, in anticipation of the opportunities for propaganda which summer rallies and picnics afford, has sent out the following circular to the secretaries of the locals in his district:

"At our last district convention the question of whether we should hold our district meeting in the summer or the late fall was not settled; consensus of opinion favored a July meeting at some point in the district, Meota being the one most favored.

"At the annual convention it was decided to hold a few test district meet-

ings to see how the attendance compared with the fall averages.

"I believe myself, that a three days' summer convention with able, talented speakers would not only increase the attendance, but would give a greater impetus to the movement. I would, therefore, suggest that Meota be the place and the dates July 6, 7 and 8.

"Kindly take up this matter at your next meeting and let me know your decision immediately after."

#### New Local at Northam

F. G. Cane, secretary of the newly-organized local at Northam, in remitting the fees, writes as follows:

An organization meeting was called at Northam schoolhouse, on March 13, for the purpose of forming a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. Some of those who attended were members of the now defunct Aquadell local. T. M. Morgan, of Aquadell, director for District No. 1, was present, as was also Mrs. T. M. Morgan, director of the Women's Section for District No. 1.

Thirteen paid-up members were enrolled, and all books, etc., were taken over from the Aquadell local, which will in future be known as the Northam local. It was decided to hold a special meeting on March 20, for the purpose of

organizing the ladies, when 14 paid-up members were enrolled.

#### A Woman G.G. President

One of the fundamental principles of the New National Policy is the right of women to equality with men in all things; and it is interesting to observe that this principle is being lived up to by the Tweed Grain Growers' local. According to a communication received a few days ago this local has done itself the honor of appointing Mrs. M. Waller as its president for 1920.

In acknowledging the honor thus conferred upon her Mrs. Waller says: "With the co-operation of the members I want to do all I can to help build up this local. We have material to work with, if we can only get them interested."

Mrs. Waller has made enquiry respecting a matter which is of more or less general interest and upon which there appears to be much misunderstanding. Her enquiry is: "Would you inform me as to sending letters to The Guide to be published. Does one have to pay printing for same?"

All communications of a general character should be addressed to the Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Communications and reports particularly referring to the S.G.G.A. and intended for the Saskatchewan page, should not be sent to The Guide direct but should be addressed to Publicity Department, S.G.G.A., Regina.

## Three Million Acres More of Hudson's Bay Company's Farm Lands Going Under the Plow

THE Great Prairies, once the magnificent free range of buffalo, the Metis, Blackfoot and Cree, still are dotted for nine hundred miles East and West, and three hundred miles North and South, by tracts of HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S VIRGIN LANDS. These farm lands approximate three million acres, being the remainder of the one-twentieth of the "Fertile Belt" reserved to the Company as part compensation for the surrender to Canada of its domains held under Royal Charter granted by the "Merrie Monarch," King Charles II., in 1670.

Settlers are invited to purchase these fertile acres, which have lain idle for centuries, so that through cultivation they will blossom forth with all products of the soil. Canada will be enriched and her farmers made yet more prosperous when the yields of these additional three million acres begin to move toward the markets of the world.

Individual parcels of HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS vary in extent from 160 acres to 640 acres. They are distributed over nearly three thousand Townships of the "Fertile Belt." They are hemmed in by developed lands of high productivity—acreage which surpassed world's records for mammoth yields and came to the rescue of a famished world in the war's darkest days.

The story of the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS is inextricably interwoven with the history of Canada herself and with the development of the entire North American Continent.

When the Company, in 1870, surrendered control over the vast territory where it carried on trade and administered Government for two hundred years, it retained as part compensation one-twentieth of the lands within the area bounded on the East by Lake Winnipeg, Lake-of-the-Woods, with their connecting waters; on the South by the International Boundary; and on the North by the North Saskatchewan River.

Over this land once thundered the flying hoofs of buffalo driven hard by Blackfoot and Cree. Lumbering Red River carts voyaged these plains; the beaver and the otter were lords of the watercourses. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S Fur Trade Posts, spaced throughout this great Northwest, were the key-points towards which men of these vast territories turned their steps for the means of life, for protection and good cheer.

These scenes have faded into history; Western Canada has become an agricultural Empire and this great area is rightly called the "Success Belt."

The Company, therefore, will welcome as purchasers of its raw lands, men of determination and energy who wish to create a home in the "Success Belt" and who are ambitious to share in the wealth and win the success that are distinguishing marks of Western Canada.

*The Company has published an interesting booklet, entitled "Opportunities in Canada's Success Belt," which will be sent free on request to those who are interested in Hudson's Bay Company's Lands. The coupon below will bring your copy promptly.*

Desk 50, Land Department

Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg Canada



DESK 50, LAND DEPARTMENT  
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Please send me, without obligation, illustrated booklet "Opportunities in Canada's Success Belt."

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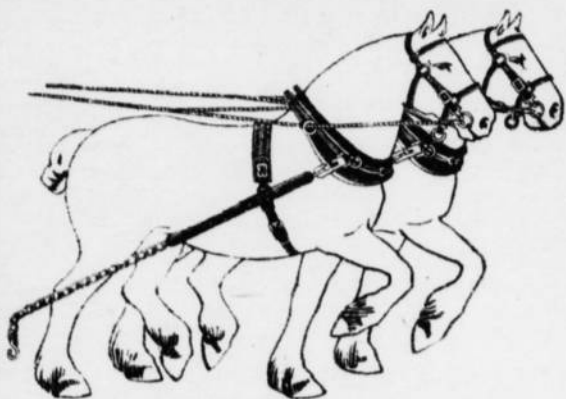
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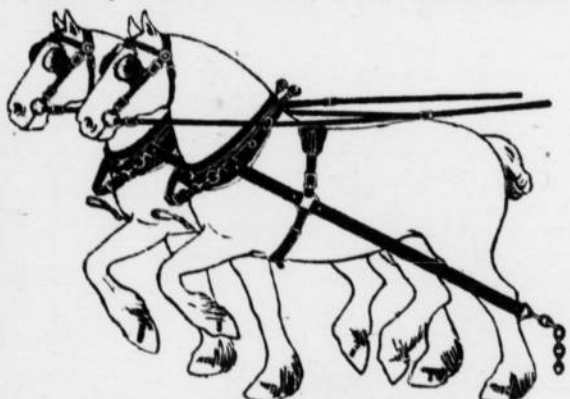


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One of the best harness values ever offered in Western Canada, and guaranteed to give satisfactory and lasting service.

H-21. As illustrated. Shipping weight, 50 lbs.  
Price, without collars, f.o.b. all branches **24.35**

\$46.85, Without Collars, F.O.B. All Branches



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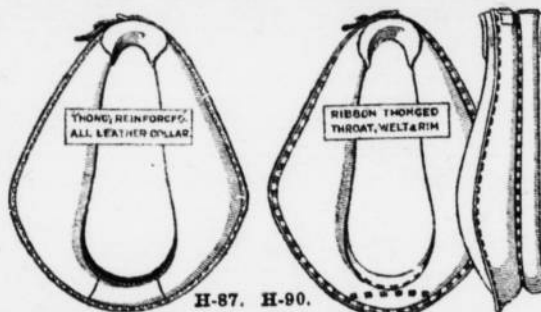
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The few sets shown here are but samples of a large and varied stock. You should have the U.G.G. 1920 Spring Catalog before you to appreciate the completeness of all lines—you will find there just what you need.

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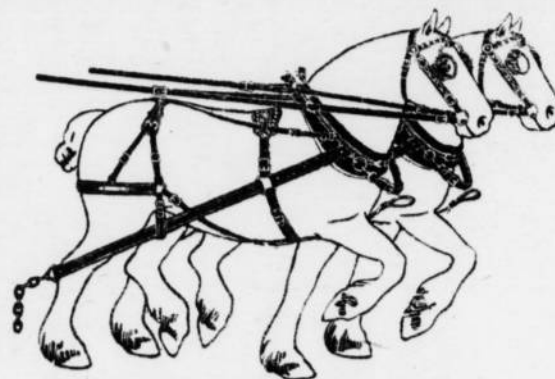
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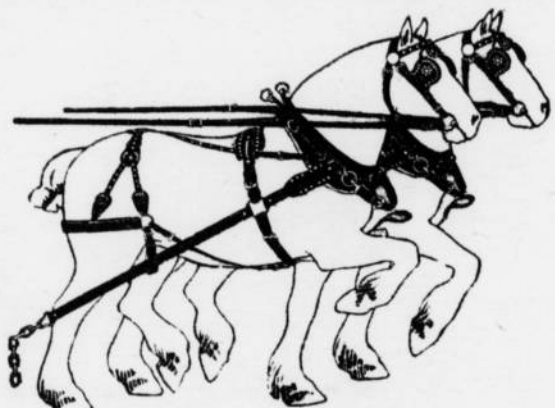


### Layer-Trace Breeching Harness

Combines all the popular and convenient features that make a harness of this kind desirable. The layer traces are cut long and from heavy stock. Has five-ring breeching.

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### U.G.G. Show and Work Harness

To appreciate the value of the material, workmanship and finish put into this harness you must have it before you. It is a masterpiece of its kind and fully guaranteed.

H-120. As illustrated. Shipping weight, 88 lbs.  
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Please send me a copy of U.G.G. 1920 Spring Catalog.

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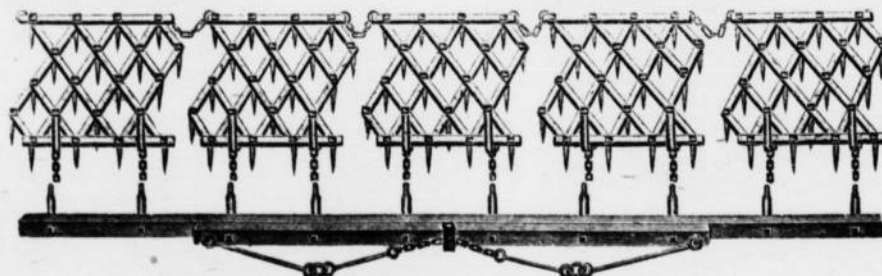
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## U.G.G. Heavy Channel High Carbon Steel Diamond Harrows

Since the issuing of the 1920 Catalog better arrangements have been made with the factory supplying these Harrows, with the result that prices have been considerably reduced.

All teeth bars are heavy channel, high-carbon steel. The teeth are high-grade steel, extra long, and evenly shaped. The shoulders of these teeth have a good bearing surface and are arranged on the frame in such a way that no two teeth track, each tooth cutting a furrow of its own, which assures all land being worked. Each section has 20 teeth and can be supplied in three, four, five and six sections. The five and six-section draw bars have pulley hitch.



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		Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
A-65.	Diamond Harrow, three sections, with eveners; 10 ft. Weight, 176 pounds	14.70	15.45	16.70
A-66.	Diamond Harrow, four sections, with eveners; 13 ft. Weight, 233 pounds	19.45	20.45	22.20
A-67.	Diamond Harrow, five sections, with roller hitch eveners; 17 ft. Weight, 310 pounds	26.50	27.85	29.65
A-68.	Diamond Harrow, six sections with roller hitch eveners; 20 ft. 6 in. Weight, 370 pounds	32.10	33.70	35.90
A-69.	Sections only, for Diamond Harrow; half-inch teeth. Weight, 50 pounds	4.10	4.30	4.65
A-70.	Eveners, ironed, for Diamond Harrow; three-section. Weight, 26 pounds	2.40	2.50	2.75
A-71.	Eveners, ironed, for Diamond Harrow; four-section. Weight, 33 pounds	3.05	3.20	3.60
A-72.	Eveners, ironed, for Diamond Harrow; five-section with roller hitch. Weight, 60 pounds	6.00	6.25	6.40
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	Teeth for Diamond Harrows	.09	.09	.09

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

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# Attacking Co-operative Shipping

Someone is again trying to stop the growth of the farmers' business, this time of the livestock business.

A deliberate campaign is being waged in the country to interfere with Co-operative Livestock Shipping.

Lies are the material of the campaign and the motive is greed, so it is not likely to have a permanent success. But the campaign should be checked at once or it may mean the loss of many thousands of dollars to different farmers before it runs its course.

Here is what is happening. Stories, all of them untrue, are being circulated throughout the country wherever there are livestock shipping centres. These stories are designed to shake the confidence of the farmer in the co-operative method of shipping livestock or in the Livestock Department of his own Company. Sometimes they reflect on the honesty of men handling co-operative shipments either at country points or on the central markets. Sometimes they are criticisms of the way business is carried on by the Livestock Department. Then there are accusations of profiteering on feed bills on the stock yards. At other times there are statements that some farmers got less for his cattle sold through United Grain Growers Limited, than another farmer got whose cattle were handled through a different firm. Each of these stories, however false it is, may do some harm before it is run down.

**Who starts these stories?** They are put in circulation by men who have a financial interest in the livestock business on the old basis; where a farmer was willing to let the local buyer or the travelling drover set the value of his cattle and take them away at his own price.

**Who circulates these stories?** Often the men responsible for the campaign. Often it seems clear by their paid employees, men hired simply to get lies into circulation. Sometimes they are spread innocently by farmers who have been deceived by the stories told them.

**What is the profit in such a campaign?** You may be sure that the men going to all this trouble are looking for something more than the small commission which is paid when livestock are sold on the central markets. They do not want them sold there. Instead of the commission of \$17.00 on a car of cattle there may easily be "pickings" of ten times that amount if they can be bought in the country where the owner has no chance to realize their full market value.

**What is to be done about it?** First there should be a few prosecutions for slander. These will be begun just as soon as clear evidence against a single individual can be obtained of having made slanderous statements. This evidence is not easy to get because the people who circulate these stories are not anxious for a chance to prove their statements in court and they protect themselves as well as they can.

Next the whole extent of this conspiracy should be revealed. It will show how important it is for farmers to market their own stock when a wide spread and malicious campaign like this can be indulged in for the sake of preventing them.

Who will help? All you need to do is to send in particulars of any story you hear reflecting on co-operative shipping or on the Livestock Department. Get the name of the man making a statement, or at least get a description of him. Also, the names and addresses of any farmers concerned in his story. Send this information in direct to the General Manager, United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg. By checking up and comparing these stories, and getting all possible information about them they can be traced to their source, and the campaign of slander stripped and exposed. Will you help?

*A report has been published of proceedings of convention of Co-operative Livestock Shippers at Winnipeg, in February. It throws some light on campaign mentioned above and gives a great deal of other information of interest to every farmer shipping livestock. Send for a copy.*



The De Laval Co., Ltd., Works  
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## The factory behind the DE LAVAL MILKER

Wherever cows are milked, the name DE LAVAL stands for quality and honest value to the user.

De Laval represents the highest degree of service-to-user. The De Laval Company recognizes that when a sale is made, its obligation to the purchaser has just started.

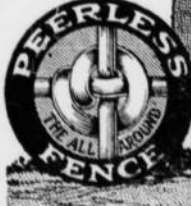
These facts are important considerations when buying a mechanical milker.

The man who buys a De Laval Milker can ask for no stronger guarantee that it will give him the service claimed for it than the fact that it bears the name DE LAVAL.

The De Laval Milker is a distinctly different type of milker, positive and uniform in action. It is faster, more reliable, more sanitary than any other method of milking.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalog, mentioning number of cows being milked

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
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### PEERLESS PERFECTION

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to fence to prevent trespassing. This fence "locks" the bars. "Stays put." Made of Open Hearth steel wire—heavily galvanized.

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### Clydesdale Stallion for Sale or Trade for Cattle

I will sell or trade for cattle the pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Baron Byre, 15913, May 16, 1913, sire Baron Kinloss, imp., by Baron's Best; dam Lady Ross, imp., by Royal Ross. Baron Byre is a good stamp of Clydesdale stallion and a good breeder. For further particulars write:

**A. E. NOAD**

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### SUNNYSLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headers:

LORD GLOSTER, imp., and BROADHOOKS AGAIN.

I have still a few choice young bulls, young cows and heifers to dispose of. They are of the best of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding and ancestry. Write me for particulars.

**NORMAN HARRISON :: PRIDDIS, ALTA.**



This Jury Brings in a Verdict of "Justification" in the Case for Raising Fall Litters.

## Edmonton Spring Livestock Show

Good Stock—Excellent Attendance—Zero Weather

**D**ESPITE zero weather and blizzards of snow which ushered in Edmonton's seventh spring show, and which continued to the closing day, this event, held from March 29 to April 3, was, all things considered, most successful. The attendance was good, especially from the country, and this is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the inclement weather must have been a source of great anxiety to many a stockman whose supplies of feed were at a low ebb, and who hardly knew where to turn to purchase more. When hay is selling at \$79 a ton, sheaves at a quarter apiece, salt at four cents per pound, bran out of sight, combined with January weather in April, it requires some real optimism and courage to fit and finish stock for a spring show. The entries were greater in numbers than in previous years, the quality of the stock was good and, everything taken into account, the big majority of the animals were exhibited in first-class shape.

The bull sale which is held in conjunction with the show, was successful and marked a decided improvement in entries and in the absence of tail-enders, while the prices, though not sensational, made a good average. The calf-feeding competition for the boys and girls was up to a high standard, creating a great deal of healthy interest and reflecting no inconsiderable skill in feeding and fitting on the part of the young competitors. Edmonton is the logical centre of what will probably in a few years, be the vastest stock-raising country in the Dominion, if not on the whole American continent, and the city has reason for pride in its livestock exhibitions, which, despite the most adverse conditions of the past five years, has carried on and made good, and which with a few years of favorable crop conditions are certain to develop rapidly. Every department of this first-class show this year marks decided improvement, and we vouch for these facts after close and careful observations for quite a period of years.

Manager Stark deserves great credit for the good work he is doing in northern Alberta in the promoting and developing of the livestock industry, and in the encouragement which his livestock shows afford in giving a new and growing country the opportunity of seeing and studying the various beautiful and useful types of improved domestic animals. For after all the healthy competition of the livestock show is about the only procedure that will ensure the preservation of essential merit in farm animals. Furthermore, the livestock show gathers together a class of men interested in good stock, a class of men which represents a type of citizenship reflecting all that is most worth while in contemporary Canadian life.

The night shows of light horses together with the other attractions were highly commendable and served as a refreshing change to many a stockman and his family, after months of steady winter on the prairie.

The spring show was formally opened by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, the deputy minister of agriculture for the Dominion, who, in a short after-dinner speech, gave quite an interesting account of the start of some of the Canadian livestock shows and exhibitors of earlier days.

#### Judges

The judges were: for Clydesdales and

Shires, Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch, Dr. C. W. Gay, St. Paul, Minn.; draft and general purpose horses, Messrs. McKirdy and Gay; light horses, Robt. Graham, Toronto and Dr. A. R. Galbraith, Garfield, Wash.; sheep, Herbert Smith, Camrose; swine, Prof. A. A. Dowell, Edmonton; cattle, fat stock steers and baby beef, John Wilson, Innisfail. The work of the judges in every department was excellent and gave good satisfaction.

#### Clydesdales

The exhibitors were: John Timothy, Edmonton; Alvin I. Yerex, Lamont; M. McDiarmid, Vegreville; J. Leyden, Knee Hill Valley; Jno. Prowse, Cluny; Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.; J. G. Clark, Clark Manor; C. Weaver, Lloydminster; L. M. Rye, Edmonton; W. D. Williams, Vermilion; W. A. Wright, Sunny Clyde; F. C. Smith, Lamont; G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton; Lawrence Bros., Vera, Sask.; J. W. Alcock, Edmonton; Wm. Lindsay, Strome; Campbell and Ottewill, Edmonton; P. Burns, Calgary; McKay Bros., Carmangay; A. Duncan, Edmonton; John Webb, Edmonton.

A fairly good class of ten aged horses came before Judge McKirdy, who without much difficulty selected Prowse's good, big, quality horse, Nonpareil Lad, to head the class. This horse showed a decided improvement in the week since Calgary, and moved decidedly better. Second place went to Weaver's Wee Donald, a very snappy, characteristic Clydesdale, good at the ground and beautifully fashioned in top and quarters, only lacking a little in size and condition. A close contender, which won the third ribbon, was Lorimer's Menteith Splendour, a son of Thorburn and Riddles's Scotland's Splendour. This is a good, smooth horse, up to a fair size, with flat, flinty bone, enough of spat and length of pastern, and clean and sound of hock and hoof, but he was draggy and lifeless in movement and careless in picking up his feet. Otherwise he might have stood in second place. Fourth went to McDiarmid's big, smooth, four-year-old, King's Double at Bedminster, and fifth to King Emblem, a very fair entry of Leyden, Knee Hill Valley.

Prowse again went to the top in three-year-olds, with Nonpareil Blend, which trotted better than he walked, but a very typey specimen of a Clydesdale stallion. Second to Lawrence, on Unity Brooklin, a big, growthy brown, a little leggy, with a good solid foot, good pastern and strong bone. Third to Rye, on Walnut's Pride, a fair colt of a thick stamp, which moved good. Fourth to Wright, on Sunny Clyde Prince, a smaller horse, with fair legs and feet.

In two-year-olds first went to Lindsay, on Edzell Marquis, by Royal Clendrie, a big, strong, good-going colt, with sharp hocks, good bones and a lot of outcome to him. Second to Prowse, on the smaller but more typey Nonpareil A1. Third to Yerex, on the plainer Lamont Pride. Fourth to Smith, on Lamont George, and fifth to Alcock, on Imperial Hero.

First to Prowse, on the nice-boned yearling, Nonpareil Thom. Second to Rye, on a coming colt, Bydand's Best. Third to Yerex, on Hartland's Prince, and fourth to Rye, on another Bydand colt, Baron St. Clair.

LIBERAL TERMS J. H. GRAHAM PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

GUARANTEE Stallion Service Books, 35 cents.

Breeders' Lian Notes, 50 cents.

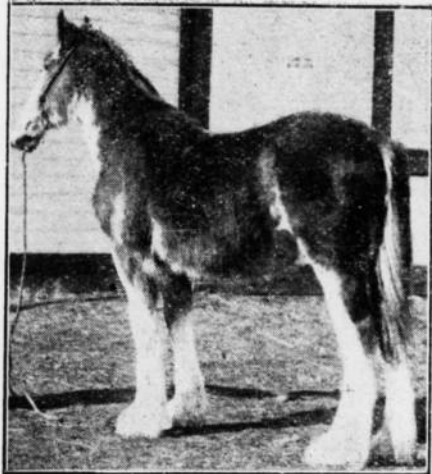
Cor. AVENUE G and 21st STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.



### Females

A great class of yeld mares was headed by Creswell's Poppy, winner in many a strong contest at an Edmonton show. Poppy is showing her age a little, she is a trifle down in the hoof, but her character and shapeliness marks her for an outstanding mare. Second place went to Prowse's Nonpareil Model, first in her class at Calgary the previous week. Third to Queen, another good quality mare of Creswell's, and fourth to still another from the same stable, Lady Albion Moneriffe, a real good female, lacking a little of the quality of those above her.

Queen Benedict made a good first in the brood mare class. She does not exhibit the comeliness of Poppy, against whom she came in the female championship, nor does she handle herself quite so freely, but she possesses substance, good feet and ankles which make her a handsome mare. Lawrence was second with Unity Daisy, a smaller mare



Lakeside Maid

Reserve Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale Female. Owned by Massie Bros.

of flashy appearance, with well-shapen limbs, and a good mover. Yerex was third on Miss Tyrie, a lower set mare, and Creswell fourth on Chinook, lacking somewhat in size, but a useful type.

The red ribbon for three-year-olds fell to Duncan, on Lucerne, a mare of good draft appearance. She has weight and depth and a good set of legs. Second to Webb, on Lady Desmond, typey but none too big. Third to Lawrence on Unity Maid, none too good in her hocks, and fourth to a plainer filly of Yerex's, Miss Ruby.

Lawrence first with the two-year-old Unity's Aden, a well-ribbed, good stamp of filly, a little small in her hoof-heads. Second to Rye, on Walnut Again, somewhat off in her stifle, and third to Yerex, on Tyrie's Dolly, faulty in the hocks and curly in the hair.

### Yearlings

First, Lorimer, on Ruby Splendour; second, Rye, on Miss Benedict.

### Championships

Stallions—Open and grand: Prowse, on Nonpareil Lad. Reserve, open and Canadian-bred champion—Weaver, on Wee Donald. Reserve, Canadian-bred champion—Prowse, on Nonpareil Blend. Females—Open and grand: Creswell, on Poppy; reserve, Rye, on Queen Benedict. Canadian-bred champion—Queen Benedict; reserve, Prowse, on Nonpareil Model.

### Percherons

Exhibitors: L. W. Marr, Millet; Robinson Bros., Ferintosh; O. Burnstad, Holden; E. Johnson, Malmo; G. Cunningham, Edmonton; S. Anderson, Edmonton; Dr. Head, Regina; W. F. Hackhet, Lamont; R. F. Dygert and Co. Ltd., Edmonton; Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake; R. N. Beatty, Edmonton.

Something of a surprise awaited the Percheron men when Dr. Gay placed Robinson Bros., Promoter over Head's Kiev in the aged stallion class. Promotor is an excellent type of Percheron, he is well-balanced, impressive and a good mover, but he was a little off in condition and fitting, and lacked the size, weight and powerful frame of the Regina horse, although he walked and trotted better. Head was also third on Kiev II, Johnson was fourth on Lannes, a smaller and less compact

horse, and Hackhet was fifth on Historian.

Dygert had the good topped, strong-fronted three-year-old Koikot, boasting strong, clean limbs and an admirable way of travelling at the head of this class. This horse is an international and States fairs prize winner, and weighs over a ton. The same firm also took second place with the good, up-standing, black Sammie, showing substance and quality, with strong, cordy legs and good feet. Robinson was third on Marshall Toy, the get of their well-known herd header, Hadrian. This colt should develop into something worth while. At the present time he is a trifle green. Fourth went to Marr, on Spring Dale Brilliant.

The two-year-olds brought Dygert first for the capital-moving, quality colt, Kolacia Junr., second in his class at Iowa State Fair, and first at Minnesota last year. The Bittern Lake Ranch were second with a well-topped, good-quartered colt, Major Mac, while Robinson's had a half-brother of the winner third in the strong-coupled Commander.

In the yearlings this last-named firm had also a very nice colt first in Producer, by Promoter.

### Females

In the aged mare class, Beatty had a very classy mare first in the grey Hazel. She is of a nice brood type, shows quality of bone, has stretch, comeliness and good action. In three-year-olds, Head had the superfine quality female, Mandy Lee, first, with Marr, on Spring Dale Bichette, a very fair mare second. Robinson Bros. had two good females, Ricamer and Celeste, first in the two-year-old and yearling classes respectively. Both these fillies show good size, type and conformation, but lack a little extra fitting.

### Championships

Stallions—Open and grand: Robinson Bros., on Promoter; reserve, Dygert, on Koikot. Females—Open and grand: Head, on Mandy Lee; reserve, Beatty, on Hazel.

### Shires

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta., was the only exhibitor of Shires, and had everything his own way. His four-year-old stallion, Dunsmore Lad, was made champion, and his mare, Coulee Princess, got the female honor.

### Belgians

The Belgian exhibit was the best ever seen at an Edmonton show; some of the classes were well filled, and some real high-class animals were shown. The exhibitors were R. F. Dygert and Co. Ltd., Edmonton; The Mance Farming Co., Mance; H. E. Tellier, Morinville; Dr. Head, Regina; Wm. Bokenfohr, St. Albert; R. N. Beatty, Edmonton; and Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake.

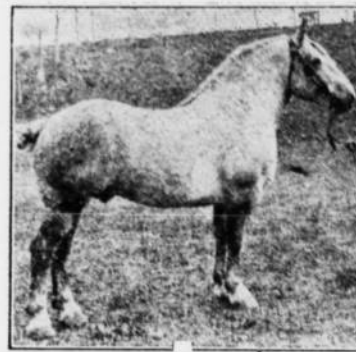
In the aged stallion class first and third places went to Dr. Head's good horses, Fox de Rosebeke and John de Montignies, exhibited in magnificent bloom. Second to Dygert's Ceylon Ceasar, third in a strong class at the 1919 Chicago International, a tall, bold, massive horse, but scarcely possessing the good movement of the Regina champion. Fourth to Bokenfohr, on the black Nebo, a well-turned, neatly-made horse, with good, hard joints and wearing feet, and fifth to Tellier, on Prince



Red Monarch

One of Vanstone & Rogers' Prize Winners at Edmonton Spring Show.

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**Geo. Lane**

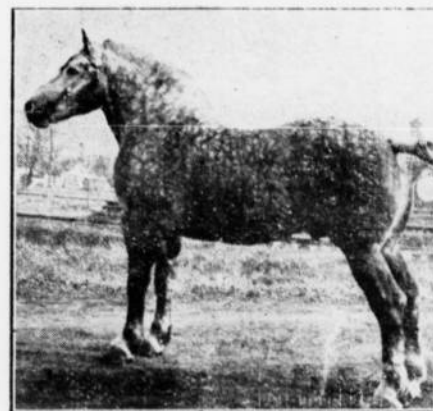
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SHEPARD :: ALTA.

We have on hand at present time a choice collection of both imported and home-bred Percheron and Belgian Stallions at bargain prices, with weight, quality, and best of breeding. Among the lot are Chicago International and States Fair winners; also seven head of horses that won first in seven different classes at the recent Calgary Horse Show. We buy our imported horses from some of the largest breeders and importers in the world, which gives us the opportunity of selecting the best that money can purchase. We finance this bunch of imported horses on U.S.A. money, thus saving the heavy exchange between United States and Canadian coinage.



MERCIER. Weighs 2,350 Pounds.  
He has won 25 First Prizes and Championships; also Gold and Silver Medals at U.S. Fairs. He was Third at Chicago International, 1919, against World's Champion and Grand Champion of the Breed, Calgary Plon, valued at \$100,000. First in Aged Percheron Spring Show, 1920.

We can sell you horses as cheap as any firm in the business. We have on hand some Canadian-bred horses which we have taken in exchange, ages ranging around three to five years. These horses are a little undersized and light in bone. For this reason we will sell them around two hundred and fifty dollars per head. If anyone is in the market for one of our prize-winning stallions, or a Canadian-bred stallion, be sure and do not overlook this wonderful opportunity. All our horses have been government inspected. This gives the purchaser a chance to know which class his horse is in before buying. One reason why a man looking for a good stallion should patronize the importer is that he gets an opportunity to select a sire from some of the largest and best herds in the world. We will give terms or take any kind of suitable livestock in exchange. Reference: Union Bank. Address all correspondence to

**LAYZELL & PARR**

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alberta.

Phones: M. 2273; E. 5499; E. 5107.

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Farceur's Greatest Son in Service. At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with Paramount Flashwood. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with Pioneer Masterpiece, by Caesar de Boz and Farceur 7th, by Farceur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in Two-year-old Stallions with Farceur Again, by Farceur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on Lady Wolfer, by the \$11,400 Paramount Wolfer. This filly is also of my own breeding.

New importation expected shortly. Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

**GEORGE RUPP**



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## CLYDESDALE STALLION AT STUD

We will stand at stud, at our farm, seven miles West of Midnapore, Alta., during the coming season, the Clydesdale Stallion, **BONNIE WOODSIDE**, by Bonnie Buckley; dam, Edna, by Royal Edward. Terms: \$50, \$20 at time of service and \$30 when mare proves in foal. Pasturage provided at \$2.00 per month. Mares loaded and unloaded free of charge, but at owner's risk at all times.

**BONNIE WOODSIDE** is a sure foal-getter; he bred 75 mares last year and practically all are in foal. He was grand champion stallion of the breed at the 1919 Calgary Spring Show and won the McEachran Cup for stallion and five of his get. His foals, at the same show, stood first and second in the open class; first and second in heavy draft; and first in agricultural class, as well as winning the reserve Canadian-bred female championship.

For Further Particulars Write:

**Massie Bros., R.R. No. 1, Calgary, Alta.**



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**E. A. DAVENPORT**

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**J. W. FORSTER & SONS** - Nateby P.O., Alta.

## CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE

I am offering for sale the rising three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, POTENTIALITY; sire, Cumberland Seal; dam, Patricia of Kilallan, by Baron's Henchman. This is a thick, good, stylish colt, with great top, good bone, and first-class feet. He should develop into both a stock-getter and a show horse. He carries a Class "A" Alberta Certificate. Further particulars apply NORMAN A. WEIR, Oatton, Alta.



## Riverside Farm Clydesdales and Hackneys

I have for Special Sale this Spring some Big Husky, Healthy Clydesdale Stallion Colts, coming three years old. They are extra well bred from imported stock on both sides, and two of them stood First and Second in three-year-old class at 1920 Calgary Spring Show. One of them also was Reserve Canadian-bred Champion. Have lots of style and quality and have been reared in the open.

Priced from \$750 to \$1,500.

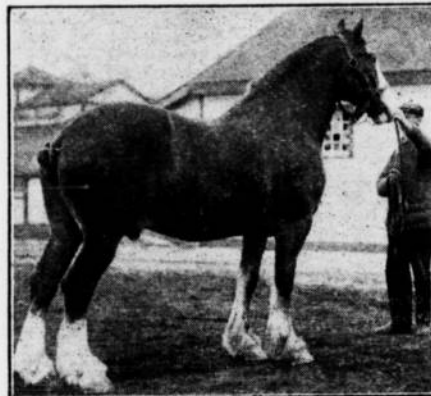
Cash or Terms to suit.

**WILL MOODIE** ESTABLISHED 1895 **DE WINTON, ALTA.**

of Morinville, a very commendable entry.

Beatty secured first and second places on his three-year-olds Aurora Boy and Ogden Alfred, the first a horse of popular pattern, good head and neck, well muscled and a good mover; the second a growthy colt possessing good bone and a free way of travelling. Third place went to Dygert, on Brilliant, a thick stamp of horse, of symmetrical proportions and sound underpinning. Fourth place went to the Beatty stable on Morris, another shapely colt.

The two-year-old class saw Beatty again first and third with Caesar and Parr, the former a tall, well-turned colt, strong of bone, with good feet and legs, but thin in condition, the latter a good commercial colt. Dygert was second with High Degree, a growthy-looking fellow which should mature well, deep-chested and level of croup. Fifth to the Bittern Lake Ranch, on Richard Vendome. Beatty had a good,



McKay Bros.' First Prize Gelding, Donald Sired by Baron of Arcola.

straight Farceur colt, Farceur's Mascot, in the yearlings, of strong character and shapely ground-work.

### Females

Dygert first with Jewel, a weighty, shapely mare of great constitution and good mould. Bokenfohr had a good, thick entry second in Queen of St. Albert. The Mance Farming Co., had two good mares third and fourth in Arlette de St. Baron and Fairy Footprint.

In the three-year-olds, the Mance Farming Co., had a growthy, beautifully-balanced filly first in Fairy Lois. Dygert's were second with the neat, good footed Rachel Ravachol, and the Bittern Lake Ranch third on good-patterned Comtesse de Fayat. In the yearlings the Mance Farming Co. had a very sweet, typey entry in Baronne Estelle.

### Championships

Stallions—Open and grand: Head, on Fox de Rosebeeke; reserve, Dygert, on Ceylon Caesar. Mares—Open and grand: Dygert, on Jewel; reserve, Bokenfohr, on Queen of St. Albert.

### Suffolk Punch

The Suffolks while fewer in numbers than any of the other breeds made rather a nice show in the older classes, the younger entries needed more fitting and finishing. Samuel Bethel, Tofield, had the champion stallion in Rendlesham Sir Walter; C. M. Nord, Camrose, got the reserve on the three-year-old Diamond King. Nord had also the female championship and reserve in Mystery and Princess May. John Barbour and Sons, of Mance, had also a couple of real good, young females forward, while they were second in aged stallions with Cresswell Pride.

### Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

One of the best shows of Clydesdale geldings ever seen in Western Canada was staged at Edmonton this year. The McKay geldings and the Burns' outfit were the features, but whether Burns' fine, big gelding, Chief, should have been put below the McKay team is a matter of opinion. He would have looked to better advantage in second place.

The six-horse team, the four-in-hands and the pairs, put up a great show, while in the agricultural sections there were good classes of horses of real merit. The entries of Cresswell, Hutton, Lawrence, Timothy, Duncan, Brown, Proulx, The Canadian Express

## The Grain Growers' Guide

Co., and others, being all worthy of mention.

### The Baby Beef Competition

The Baby Beef Competition was another special feature of the Edmonton show, and this year the event was, as already stated, up to a high standard. Judge Wilson had his work cut out in placing the awards, but he got them right. The Shorthorn calf which stood at the head of the class was particularly well fleshed, and handled beautifully; the Angus, in second place, was also very even, but hardly finished. A smaller Shorthorn, which stood third, also lacked flesh, but was, nevertheless, a most creditable entry. The Boggs children, of Daysland, showed well-fitted calves only a little young.

The following are the awards with specials and donations in this class:

### Beef Calves

1, Dale Williamson, Vermilion (Shorthorn); 2, Thos. B. Day, Red Deer (Aberdeen-Angus); 3, Geo. Lorimer, Conquest (Shorthorn); 4, Wm. Toward, Lacombe (Aberdeen-Angus); 5, Ralph E. Whiteside, Stettler (Shorthorn); 6, Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland (Hereford); 7, Hugh B. Wilson, Killam (Shorthorn); 8, Mary Day, Red Deer (Aberdeen-Angus); 9, Stanley A. Boggs, Daysland (Hereford); 10, Harry A. Dreany, Sedgewick (Shorthorn); 11, Muriel Brown, Daysland (Hereford); 12, Mary Reeves, Craigmyle (Shorthorn).

### Pure-bred Calves

(Specials donated by Miss E. Cora Hind, Free Press).

1, Geo. H. Ball, Edmonton South (Shorthorn); 2, James Hall, Lacombe (Aberdeen-Angus); 3, Alex. Hall, Lacombe (Aberdeen-Angus); 4, Miles Mabey, Wainwright (Aberdeen-Angus).

### Dairy Calves

1, Inez Rose Cox, Rumsey (Ayrshire), \$50; 2, Stewart W. Smith, Clover Bar (Holstein), \$45; 3, Dorothy Gilbert, Stony Plain (Holstein), \$40; 4, Mike Knuski, Mance (Shorthorn), \$35; 5, Elzy M. Bevington, Winterburn (Holstein), \$30; 6, Jessie M. Allyn, Morinville (Shorthorn), \$25; 7, Geo. W. Bevington, Winterburn (Holstein), \$20; 8, Mary Agnes McDonald, Edmonton (Jersey), \$20.

### Specials

\$50 special by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, for best calf sired by registered Shorthorn bull.—1, Dale Williamson, Vermilion.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association specials of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5.00 each, for four calves sired by registered Shorthorn bull.—1, Dale Williamson; 2, Geo. Lorimer, Conquest; 3, Ralph E. Whiteside, Stettler; 4, Hugh B. Wilson, Killam.

\$50 special by the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association, for best calf bred in Alberta, sired by registered Shorthorn bull.—1, Dale Williamson.

Specials by the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association of \$25, \$15 and \$10 each for calves sired by registered Hereford bull.—1, Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland; 2, Stanley A. Boggs, Daysland; 3, Muriel Brown, Daysland.

Special by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association of \$20, \$15 and \$10 each for three calves sired by registered Aberdeen-Angus bull.—1, Thos. B. Day, Red Deer; 2, Wm. Teward, Lacombe; 3, Mary Day, Red Deer.

Special by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association of \$20, \$15 and \$10 each for three prize-winning calves sired by Aberdeen-Angus bull.—1, Thos. B. Day; 2, William Teward; 3, Mary Day.

Special by the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Association of \$15, \$10 and \$5.00 each for three Alberta-bred calves.—1, Thos. B. Day; 2, Wm. Teward; 3, Mary Day.

Medal, presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for boy standing highest in beef class.—1, Dale Williamson.

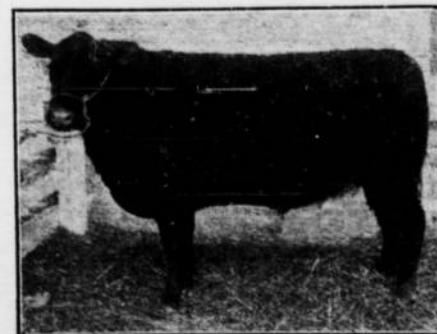
Special by Jackson Bros. for girls standing highest in beef class.—1, Mary Day.

Special to the youngest girl exhibitor.—1, Dorothy Gilbert, Stony Plain.

Special to the youngest boy exhibiting in beef class.—1, Andrew Littlejohn, Morinville.

Special to the girl coming the greatest distance.—1, Mary Reeves, Craigmyle.

Special to the boy coming the greatest distance.—1, Geo. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.



Edmonton Reserve Champion Fat Steer. Aberdeen-Angus, bred by J. F. Day, Red Deer. Exhibited by University of Alberta.





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sired by the noted show horse and sire, Lord Nelson, 118170. Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

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WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Silver challenge cup for best calf sired by Aberdeen-Angus bull, to be won twice by same exhibitor.—1, Thos. B. Day, Red Deer.

Medal to the girl standing highest in the dairy class.—1, Inez Rose Cox, Rumsey.

### The Fat Steers and Groups

The fat steer classes were very good. The Collicutt calf, Alberta Boy, showing decided improvement since Brandon, both in fleshing and handling, was an easy and popular winner. The University steers were well finished and level meat. Baird, of Red Willow, in the class for 1917 steers, had a very creditable entry, nicely fleshed and an admirable handler, while McGowan, of Vegreville, in the 1916 classes, showed a pair of Shorthorns of no mean merit.

There were other real good entries from Swift, of Viking; Henderson, Lacombe; Day, of Red Deer; Gillies, of Clover Bar; and others. Before the judging of the class Mr. Collicutt presented his steer to the University of Alberta to be fitted for the Chicago show and this Hereford in Professor Dowell's hands should do well.

### Awards in Fat Stock Classes—Pure-bred or Grade

Steer, calved in 1916.—1 and 2, W. R. and C. E. McGowan, Vegreville.

Steer, calved in 1917.—1, Baird and Sons, Red Willow; 2, Steve C. Swift, Viking; 3, J. L. Morrison, Loughheed.

Steer, calved in 1918.—1, University of Alberta; 2 and 3, Thos. Henderson, Lacombe; 4, Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar; 5, Thos. Henderson; 6, W. Embree, Edmonton.

Best Alberta-bred steer, born after January 1, 1919.—1, Frank Collicutt; 2, W. D. Williamson, Vermilion; 3, J. F. Day, Red Deer; 4, H. O. Brown, Daysland.

Championship, fat steer.—Frank Collicutt; reserve, University of Alberta.

Specials by the Dominion Government Department of Agriculture:

Best 15 fat steers, 1,100 pounds or over owned by one exhibitor.—1, H. E. Mabey, Wainwright; 2, John McKenzie, Lacombe; 3, Robert M. McKenzie, Bentley.

Best five fat steers, 1,100 pounds or over, owned by one exhibitor.—1, H. E. Mabey; 2, John McKenzie; 3, James Lindsay.

Best five fat steers, 850 to 1,100 pounds, owned by one exhibitor.—1, Thos. Henderson; 2, J. F. Day; 3, Robt. M. McKenzie; 4 and 5, Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin; 6, D. W. Moore, Sedgewick.

### Sheep

Aged ram.—H. A. Calder.

Ram lamb.—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover and Sons.

Aged ewe.—1 and 3, Hoover; 2 and 4, Calder.

Ewe lamb.—1, Hoover.

Pen, ram and three ewes, any age.—1, Hoover; 2, Calder.

Championship, ram.—Hoover; reserve, Calder.

Championship, ewe.—Hoover; reserve, Calder.

### Oxfords

Aged ram.—1, Geo. R. Ball; 2, S. G. Carlyle.

Ram lamb.—1, T. M. Reed; 2, Ball; 3, Andrew D. Wilson; 4, Jimmie and Alix McCaig.

Aged ewe.—1, Ball; 2, Reed.

Ewe lamb.—1 and 2, Ball; 3, Andrew D. Wilson.

Pen, ram and three ewes, any age.—1, Ball.

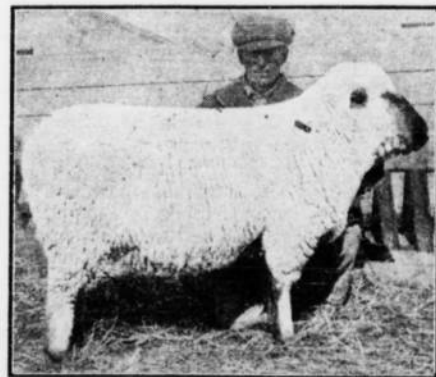
Championship ram.—Reed; reserve, Ball.

Championship and reserve, ewe.—Ball.

### Fat Stock

Fat lamb.—1 and 2, W. J. Hoover and Sons; 3 and 4, G. F. Wilson.

Fat ewe or wetner.—1 and 2, University



First Prize Fat Wether, Edmonton Spring Show, 1920.

Fed and Exhibited by University of Alberta.

of Alberta; 3, W. J. Hoover and Sons; 4, R. G. Williamson, Ft. Saskatchewan.

Pen of three fat ewes or wethers.—1, University of Alberta; 2, James Lindsay; 3, W. Sporie, Junr., Edmonton; 4, James Lindsay.

Car lot of fat sheep, not less than 20 in number.—1, W. Sporie, Junr.

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CLYDESDALES—A new importation just landed which includes the great show and breeding horses Royal Montrose, by Royal Salute; Manhausen, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Mondego, Montenegro, and Marcus Brutus, all by Bonnie Buchlyvie.

I have also horses of my own breeding and can sell at all prices to suit all buyers; 17 to select from in stallions alone. I will offer specially stallions during the next 30 days, and will offer at prices that anyone in need of a horse can't get away without buying. Special terms to responsible parties.

SHORTHORNS—An importation of five bulls and five heifers, with calves at foot, will be here by the end of March. Also a very fine choice of bulls of my own breeding, and females of all ages for sale. Will offer four special bulls at the Brandon Bull Sale.

SHEEP—Ten Oxford shearing ewes, all in lamb or with lambs at foot. Also a top show yearling ram for sale, just imported, will be here by end of March. Speak quick if you want them.

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Best group of five shearing wethers.—1, James Lindsay; 2, R. G. Williamson.

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Best group of ten lambs of 1919.—1, James Lindsay.

#### Dressed Carcasses

Best group of five shearing carcasses.—1, James Lindsay; 2, R. G. Williamson; 3, W. Spörle, Junr., Edmonton South.

Best group of five lamb carcasses.—1, James Lindsay.

#### Swine

In Yorkshires, G. R. Ball, West Salisbury, had all the first and second placings as well as champion boar and sow, with the exception of the class for boar over one year, which went along with the reserve male championship to the Mance Farming Co., Mance. In Berkshires, Wm. Gilbert, of Stony Plain, Alta., had the best of matters, securing all the placings and championships with the exception of the second and third prizes for boar over six months and under one year, third for boar under six months, second for sow over six months and under one year, and second for sow under six months, which went to John H. Pearse, Edmonton, and second and third for sow over one year, which fell to O. E. Fane, Edmonton.

In Tamworths, L. M. Rye had everything his own way except in the class for boar over one year, which went to Gilbert.

In Hampshires, Hoover and Sons, of Bittern Lake, had the long end of the money and both championships. A. J. Ottewell, of Clover Bar, got second place for boar over six months and under one year, and second for boar under six months.

E. E. Swift, of Clover Barr, had everything in Polands with the exception of the first placing in boar over six months and under one year, along with the reserve male championship which went to C. W. Cox, Rumsey. R. N. Beatty, Edmonton, got all the Duroc-Jersey money.

#### Bacon Hogs

Best barrow or sow.—1 and 2, Geo. R. Ball; 3, Mance Farming Co.; 4, Wm. Gilbert; 5, Lawrence M. Rye.

Best finished pure-bred barrow.—1, Ball; 2 and 4, Mance; 3, Gilbert.

Best sow or barrow, medium thick.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3 and 4, E. E. Swift.

Best pen of three medium thick.—1, Gilbert; 2, John H. Pearse; 3 and 4, Swift.

Best pure-bred medium-thick barrow.—1 and 2, Gilbert; 3 and 4, Swift.

#### Lard Hogs

Best lard hog, any weight.—1 and 2, Swift; 3, Gilbert.

Car lot of fat swine, medium thick, not less than 20 in number.—Wm. Gilbert.

Specials by the Dominion Government  
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Best group of five finished bacon hogs, any breed or grade.—1, Gilbert; 2, Ball; 3, Swift.

#### Children's Pig-Feeding Competition

Best two fat bacon hogs, pure-bred or grade, fitted and exhibited by boy or girl.—1, Geo. H. Ball, Stratheona (Yorkshire); 2, Mike Knuski, Mance (Yorkshire); 3, Miles M. Mabey, Wainwright (Grade); 4, Dorothy Gilbert, Stony Plain (Berkshire); 5, Lee Mabey, Wainwright (Grade); 6, John Swift, Clover Bar (Poland-China).

Best bacon sow, farrowed in 1919, fitted and exhibited by boy or girl.—1, Geo. L. Betson, Westlock (Yorkshire); 2, Geo. H. Ball (Yorkshire); 3, Dorothy Gilbert, Stony Plain (Berkshire); 4, Robert H. Carlyle, Edmonton (Berkshire); 5, Leslie Ball, Loughheed (Berkshire).

Best medium-thick sow, farrowed in 1919, fitted and exhibited by boy or girl.—1, Constance Ball, Loughheed (Berkshire); 2, Dorothy Gilbert, Stony Plain; 3, John Swift, Clover Bar (Poland-China); 4, Stewart W. Smith, Clover Bar (Duroc-Jersey); 5, Erma Butcher, Sedgewick (Berkshire); 6, Lee Mabey, Wainwright; 7, Miles M. Mabey, Wainwright.

### In Livestock Circles

#### Winsome Duke—Dead

A regrettable incident occurred at the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, when Stewart Bros., of Cairns, valuable Clydesdale stallion, Winsome Duke, by Royal Favorite, out of Sweet Briar, by Royal Edward, champion of the breed at Illinois State Fair, and twice winner at the Chicago International, was discovered dead in his stall. The horse was purchased only a few weeks ago from Alex. Galbraith and Sons, Edmonton, and had been brought over to the exhibition grounds to be shown in the aged stallion class, which he would, undoubtedly have won. The cause of death was indigestion, and the loss was accentuated by the fact that Stewart Bros. had already lost another valuable Clydes-



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1-gallon bottles; 5-gallon demijohns.

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# GALL CURE

dale stallion only three months previously. However, to show their faith in the Clydesdale breed they came back to Galbraith's and purchased the three-year-old Soldier Baron, by Baron's Best, second in his class at last year's International, second at Toronto and first at Ottawa and Guelph this year, as well as another three-year-old, King's Minstrel, by King Norman, out of Melba, by Samuda. This horse was twice champion at Wisconsin State Fair. He is up to a good size, beautifully made, and a first-class mover.

### Old Ayrshire Firm

Those whose recollections of pure-bred cattle affairs runs back half-a-score of years will readily call to mind the splendid herd of Ayrshires which travelled the big fair circuit under the guidance of J. J. Richards, of Red Deer, Alta. Not only did representatives from this herd defeat some of the rarest specimens which came up from the east, but at public milking trials they justified the preference shown them in the ring. Owing to personal sacrifice during the war, this herd was less in the public eye, but the heavy yielding dams were always retained, and under the name of Richards Bros. the old herd is making a new bid for popularity.

### Promotions

Two important promotions have recently taken place within the experimental farms system. George B. Rothwell, who has been acting chief of the animal husbandry division since the spring of 1919, has been promoted to the position of Dominion animal husbandman. Mr. Rothwell has been a member of the staff of the experimental farm since 1912, when he was appointed assistant Dominion animal husbandman. He is a graduate of the 1905 class of the Ontario Agricultural College. N. D. McKenzie has been promoted from the position of acting superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, to the position of superintendent. Mr. McKenzie first entered the staff of the Indian Head Farm in 1917. He was later granted leave to finish his course at the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1919.

### Swan River's Sale a Success

The sale at Swan River under the auspices of the Manitoba Shorthorn Club and the Dominion Association, was, considering the scarcity of feed and the storm, a real success. The sale locally, was under the management of Alex. Anderson and Wilbur Sinclair, and they had everything well in hand.

F. B. Fraser bought several head and paid \$400 for a good cow with a small calf at foot. Geo. Davidson paid \$420 to John Kilcho for another female. Charles Booth, Kenville, was another buyer of good ones and secured a good bull by Non-parent Hope, a half-brother to Rosewood.

Alex. Anderson bought a good Duchess of Gloster heifer, and Wilbur Sinclair bought her dam. The cattle were well distributed. Mr. Vopni, Mr. McHaffy, Chas. Andrews, Mr. McMichael, Mr. Richardson and others were amongst the buyers.

In the evening the Swan River Valley Shorthorn Club was organized with the following officers: President, F. B. Fraser; vice-president, McKay; secretary, W. H. C. Sinclair; directors: Alex. Anderson, F. D. Dodds, J. Mathewson, J. A. Vopni, J. L. Crichton and W. J. Stewart.

### Edmonton Annual Bull Sale

The ninth annual auction sale of pure-bred bulls, held in conjunction with the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, on March 30 and 31, was, in comparison with former years, very much superior both in the quality of the animals which were sold and in the prices which were obtained for them.

Two hundred and nine bulls sold for \$53,630, or an average of \$256.60, against 203 sold in 1919 for a total of \$40,835, or general average of \$196.32 per head. This year 145 Shorthorns sold for \$39,570, or an average of \$272.89, as against 125 last year, for a total of \$26,175, or an average of \$209.40; 31 Herefords sold this year for \$7,590, an average of \$244.26 each, against 34 last year for a total of \$7,015, or an average of \$206.33; 29 Aberdeen-Angus brought \$5,805, or an average of \$200.17, against 44 last year at a total of \$7,170, or an average of \$162.95. There were also three Holsteins sold for \$565, an average of \$188.33, and one Ayrshire for 100.

The quality of the cattle exhibited this year, considering the scarcity of feed prevailing in northern Alberta, was very good, and while there were no really outstanding animals, they were decidedly, and all things considered, a very superior lot. There was one feature which the sale committee should avoid in future, and that was the selling of the culls after the sale of the other animals was over. The culled bulls should be ordered off the grounds as soon as the work of the judges is finished. There is no doubt whatever that the system of culling at bull sales is going to have a very beneficial effect in raising the standard of the animals to be sold, but if a breeder who is careless in the fitting and finishing of his stock knows that by the use of a little persuasive eloquence he will be able to get his animals put up for auction after the regular sale is over, he is going to persist in the habit, and the effect of the stringent culling on the other animals and on the success of the sale as a whole is going to be lost.

The Shorthorns were judged by Prof. Geo. E. Day, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ontario. The Herefords by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, and Aberdeen-Angus by Geo. H. Hutton, Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary.

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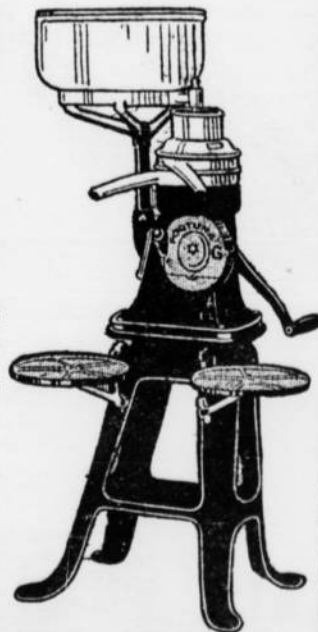
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## Business and Finance

### Assisting Drought Victims

A VALUABLE service is being rendered by the provincial department of agriculture, at Regina, to farmers in the drought-stricken districts of Saskatchewan, who, through loss of crops are unable to satisfy their creditors.

A number of cases have occurred where creditors have secured executions and if these are carried out considerable hardship will be inflicted upon farmers, who, through drought, are unable to meet their obligations. While there is no legislation which can prevent any creditor from taking such action as he thinks necessary to protect his own interests, the statistics branch of the department of agriculture has been charged with the work of interceding between creditors and debtors, and has been successful in many cases in securing consideration for men who through no fault of their own, are unable to meet their debts. Everyone is hoping for better weather and better crops this year, and it will be a thousand pities if farmers are prevented from putting in seed this spring by the seizure of their chattels.

### Fire Prevention

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner for Manitoba, for 1919, gives one much to think of along lines of fire prevention.

A large percentage of the fires in Manitoba, in 1919, were from preventable causes, and something should be done to make the general public exercise greater care and reduce the enormous annual fire waste. Insurance may reimburse the owner for fire loss, but cannot replace the destroyed property, and every dollar's worth of property so destroyed is a direct national loss.

Out of a total of 1,603 fires occurring in Manitoba:

251 were caused from defective stoves, furnaces and chimneys, doing damage to the extent of over .....	\$250,000
166 were caused from careless use of matches, doing damage to the extent of over.....	47,000
120 were caused from smoking, doing damage to the extent of over .....	96,000
89 were caused from hot ashes, doing damage to the extent of over .....	140,000
61 were caused from careless handling of gasoline and coal oil, doing damage to the extent of over .....	74,000

678 Preventable fires, loss over \$607,000

It is the duty of every citizen to assist in reducing the number of these preventable fires. Attention given to the following points will materially assist to this end:

1. Inspect your chimneys, fireplaces, stoves, furnaces and pipes regularly and have repairs and replacements made where and when required.

2. Where possible, use only safety matches that strike only on the box.

3. Keep matches out of children's reach and never allow them to carry or handle them.

4. Watch careless smokers. On farms never allow smoking in or around out-buildings.

5. Have a pit in your back yard as far removed as possible from buildings or fences in which ashes must be deposited.

6. Do not light fires with coal-oil. Keep all gasoline in tightly-closed red container outside the buildings. Do not get familiar or careless with the stuff—it's dangerous.

### Who Pays the Duty?

By B. E. Pratt

We would naturally suppose that all had been said about the customs tariff that could be said profitably—that it had been discussed so much that all the facts concerning it have been made known. Notwithstanding all that has been said, I believe there are some new facts that have not been brought to light—facts that will further show that the customs tariff is an unjust method of obtaining revenue, inasmuch as only part of the people, really, pay duty.

I remember very well that in the United States, 50 years ago, when I was a boy, the protectionist party—the Republican—pacified the people and obtained their votes by telling them that duty was no burden on them—that the importer paid the duty. Well this—a falsehood in reality—held a majority of the people in line for a long while. They also told the people that the tariff was so complicated that they, the common people, could not understand it—that only an expert could solve its mysteries. Finally, it dawned upon many of the people that the importer, in reality, only advanced the amount of the duty on the imported goods, and immediately afterward added the amount of the duty to the price of the imported goods. The importer simply advances the amount of the duty on the imported goods, adds it to the cost price and passes it on to the consumer.

### Passing It On

After it leaked out that the importer did not really pay the duty on imported goods, but passed it on to the next buyer, the politicians, by the aid of their experts, came to the conclusion that the consumer paid the duty. This seemed a sane conclusion to come to. In all discussions on the tariff, as far as I am aware, it has been taken for granted that the consumer pays the duty. I believe that too much has been taken for granted. I believe that a great many people are in a position where they can, as the importer did, advance the duty in a way, and pass it on. If it is a fact that some of the people are able to advance the duty on what they buy and pass it on as the importer did, it is surely very important that we be able to determine the classes of people that are able to take advantage of this privilege.

### Organized Labor

We will first take organized labor and see if we can find out how it is able to manipulate the item of duty paid by it. I believe that all organized labor is able to shift the burden of the duty from its shoulders the same as the importer. We all know that the laborer must receive a living wage and we can not expect him to be satisfied with less. When a scale of wages is decided on to apply to a class of individuals we must take into account every item of consumption necessary to their reasonable comfort. When we have figured each item of consumption at its cost to the laborer and made a grand total that total contains all the duty that he is called upon to pay. Thus it is very plain that the laborer is able to add the duty that he advances to his wage, when estimating same, and his employer also advances it when he pays him. Now we can see very plainly that the wage earner is not very much concerned about the tariff, as it applies to him individually, as he adds it to his wage or rather makes it a part of his wage, and, consequently, does not really pay any duty.

### The Manufacturer

How does the manufacturer dispose of the duty on what he consumes? We will see. The manufacturer must run his business on a paying basis, so he must figure all his expenses and add them as a part of the cost price of his finished product. What must he include in his expense account? Cost of raw materials which include the duty on same, interest on investment wages paid, which includes duty advanced by the laborer, and his personal expenses, which includes all the duty on what he consumes. When these items are totalled they give the cost price of the manufactured product. We now see that the manufacturer adds all the duty that he advances in making the cost price of his product. Thus he has shifted the duty advanced by him to the cost of his product and the purchaser of that product must advance or pay all the duty advanced by the manufacturer. It is now clear that the manufacturer in reality does not pay any duty.

### The Business Man

Likewise, the business man when he starts in business must take into account, when fixing a selling price, all his personal expenses and all wages





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paid to his hired help. When he does this it covers all the duty advanced by him and thus shifts the duty to his customers. In reality, the business man does not pay any duty.

I believe that I have now shown that the laborer, the manufacturer and the business man all, instead of paying the duty on what they consume, simply advance it and pass it on, the same as the importer. Now what is true of the laborer, the manufacturer and the business man is true of everyone not connected with the land, in whatever line of endeavor he may be engaged. There is only one class of people in Canada who are not connected with the land who, in reality, pay any duty. That class is composed of those persons who are living upon their capital and making no effort whatever in any line of endeavor. I believe that I have now shown that all persons not connected with the land and who are employed in some line of endeavor are able to advance the duty on what they consume and pass it on to someone else.

### The Farmer

We now only have one class of people that we have not considered—the farmer. The term farmer in this connection must be taken to include all persons employed in making the land produce. This class does not include the hired man on the land. We will find the farmer placed in quite a different position in regard to the duty when he is compared with the other classes that we have considered. The farmer, if he figures his expenses, which, necessarily include duty on what he consumes, does not do so with the intention of adding them to the cost of his product for the purpose of making a selling price. He does not enjoy the privilege of making a selling price on his product, therefore, he must pay the duty on what he consumes. Not only does he pay the duty on what he consumes; but as all the other classes were able to shift the duty on what they consumed on to the cost of other items of consumption, so the farmer must also pay that duty. The farmer, through his connection with the land, pays all the duty on imports.

You object, and say, but the farmer does not buy all the manufactures. True he does not buy them and take possession of them. The farmer buys, indirectly, large quantities of the items of consumption of which it is impossible for him to take possession. That is the farmer furnishes the money that finally pays for these items of consumption. To illustrate, take a piano, purchased by an agent of an implement company. The piano was paid for out of the agent's salary. The agent's salary is figured in the cost of the company's products. In buying this company's products do not the farmers pay for the piano? In paying a salary or wage you, in a real sense, pay for all that is bought with the money received as that salary or wage. Thus in buying machinery the farmer, indirectly, pays for every item of consumption consumed by the laborers who made the machinery. The farmer is continually paying for (buying) things that he never sees or thinks about.

Brother farmer, did you ever think of it? Ever ponder upon it? Why, this year, your wife must wear her last year's bonnet? I am sure you will blush all the remainder of your lives, When you're told it's because you're buying bonnets for other men's wives.

We see that the farmer pays all the duty and thus all the revenue produced by the customs tariff comes from the farmer. For every dollar's worth of goods that we import, it is estimated, we buy three dollars' of goods manufactured in Canada. We buy the goods manufactured in Canada, practically, at the same price as we pay for imported goods. We see, therefore, that in raising a given amount of revenue by means of the customs tariff, we have to pay three times that amount to the manufacturers of Canada.

I do not hesitate to affirm that in raising revenue by means of the customs tariff, the whole burden falls on the land or the farmer, and further, that to put one dollar in the public treasury the farmer has to part with four dollars.

Senlac, Sask.

## A Word to Farmers Just at Seed Time

With the approach of seed time Canadian farmers will do well to remember that Europe cannot recover agriculturally for years. In the meantime hungry millions must be fed. It would therefore seem certain that Canada's agriculture will not lack profitable markets for all we can produce.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

## FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.



## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal Established 1864

With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, 12 Branches in British Columbia, 136 Branches in Ontario, 43 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

## Efficient Handling of your Estate, Sound Advice in your Investments!

**W**E offer our experience as a Company covering 15 years and as much as 30 years' individual experience of directors, to farmers contemplating retirement.

A special department dealing only with the efficient handling of farmers' estates, is in charge of a carefully chosen staff of experienced inspectors.

Write us for further information regarding this department.



Victory Bldg., Winnipeg

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## Victor Record CATALOG

IT'S FREE

We guarantee delivery to any address of any Victor Record listed in Canada.

J. J. H. McLean & Co. Ltd.

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329 Portage Avenue,  
WINNIPEG.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Complete Band Outfits

Drums and Drummers' - Traps -

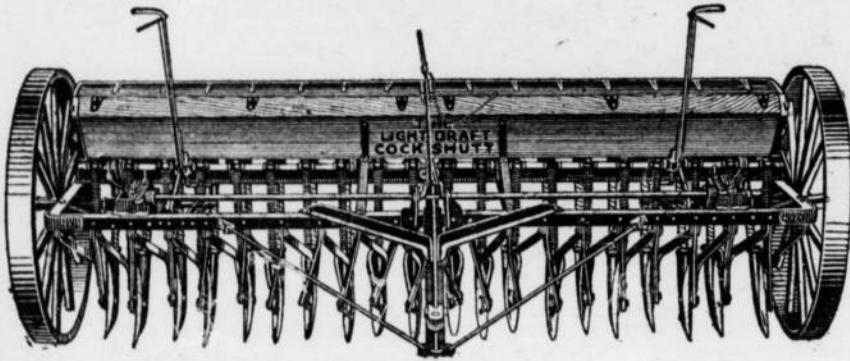
Complete information and suggested constitution for newly-formed Bands, free on request.

**THE WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LTD.**  
Winnipeg, Calgary, Montreal, Toronto

Address Our Nearest Branch Dept. A

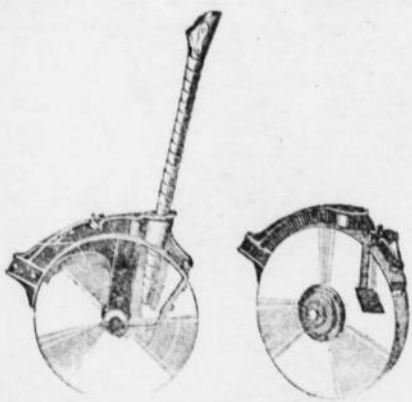


## More Bushels Per Acre with Cockshutt Drills



Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd. were the first Drill manufacturers to adopt the Double Disc Shoe, and, years ago, actually tested out both methods of depositing the seed "in front of" and "behind" the axle.

Actual tests demonstrated that when seed is deposited in front of the axle, owing to the very narrow space between the converging disc plates, it is liable to be crushed and its germinating power impaired. Also in damp ground it has a tendency to stick to the plates and to be carried back until cleaned off by the inside scraper and left on top of the ground.



### Improved Cockshutt Method

On the other hand, when deposited behind the axle (the COCKSHUTT way) the seed drops into the widest part of the trench, where it has room to scatter and develop large strong roots. The adequate weight, strength, and strong spring pressure of the Cockshutt ensures planting at any depth desired. The great popularity of Cockshutt Drills has conclusively demonstrated the Cockshutt method of depositing the seed in the widest and deepest part of the trench where the earth is moist, promotes the sturdiest growth and gives the best results.

The old  
way in  
the  
experimental  
stage

## Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

## RAMSAY'S PAINT AND VARNISH

Time-tried and honest products that have withstood all tests and proven their superiority for 78 years.  
"The right Paint and Varnish to Paint and Varnish right."

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

Makers of Paint and Varnish since 1842

Toronto

MONTREAL

Vancouver

## The Advertising Boycott

What Other Papers Say About It

### Victoria (B.C.) Times:

"Judging by the document exposed by Marketing, he apparently aims not only to become the dictator of the editorial policy of the Canadian press through his 'bureau,' but also, by virtue of their engagements to him, the potential dictator of the Canadian manufacturers who subscribe to his scheme.

"In fact, the scheme—if it succeeded—would have illimitable possibilities, since there would be nothing to prevent Mr. Murray moulding public opinion on all matters, whether fiscal or otherwise, in this way. But his fancy overlooks a few fatal difficulties and their consequences. One—and it is sufficient—is that the whole precious plot is too rotten to succeed. The very stench of it would betray it—and then, Mr. Murray can take it from us, something very serious would happen to it and those involved in it.

"It may be taken for granted that the scheme has made very little headway, if any, among the Canadian manufacturers, few of whom, we are satisfied, would soil their hands with it, while the Canadian press is ready at all times to prove to Mr. Murray or anybody else who may be in doubt, that it proposes to remain the master of its own policy. Although the scheme was doomed to failure from its birth, Marketing, nevertheless, is deserving of the thanks of honest Canadian business and the Canadian press for its exposure."

### Hamilton Spectator:

"Mr. Murray may think that he can make the tail wag the dog, but under any such scheme as he proposes there would soon be no dog at all. Business men know well enough that press advertising is as essential for the welfare of their business as it is for that of the newspapers. Politics have nothing to do with it. The money of a free trader is as good as the money of a protectionist, the order from the Liberal as useful as that from the Conservative. The advertiser must appeal to all tastes if he wants to prosper; he cannot, with safety, restrict his patronage to any one class of people. Chimerical as the influence of Mr. Murray's 'bureau' may be, public morality demands that it be exposed and condemned in the most emphatic terms."

### Montreal Witness:

"In the March number of Marketing, an accredited business and statistical magazine, a startling exposure is made of a scheme to control the newspapers of Canada through giving advertising contracts only to papers whose editorial utterances were favorable to manufacturers. This confidential document, like the Liberty League's confidential appeal for \$20,000, to defeat Attorney-General Raney, in Ontario, will frustrate its own purposes, and will warn the public against newspaper propaganda purchased by advertising receipts. The forces of evil are frequently so unscrupulous that they defeat themselves by running against the conscience of the common people.

"To one accustomed to the ruthless use of force in high finance there may be nothing wrong in dictating editorial policy by financial blackmail, but to the simple conscience of plain people such a method is unholily dishonesty. If finance could control the press, would it leave even the pulpit free? This plan is based on the assumption that shareholders in publishing companies demand dividends, and that editors will soon be dismissed when advertisements are withheld.

"The originator of this scheme evidently forgot that a large part of any newspaper's asset is public confidence. Integrity is essential to win influence. If it be known that a high tariff paper is being liberally subsidized by protectionist advertising, at once the force of the editorial pronouncements is weakened, and the news accentuations and innuendoes are understood and resented, and frantic cries of loyalty are discounted as hypocrisy.

"Again, when one finds among serious news the pronouncement of some unnamed professor as to the absence of essential vitamins from small beer and their abundance in the generous article

telegraphed as though the announcement was an event in science one knows in whose interest that intellectual titillation was brewed. Newspapers need to have a feminine regard for reputation and honor; they must be above suspicion and public scorn will be visited upon any journal suspected of actively or passively prostituting its editorial or what is far more common and worse, its news and correspondence pages for advertising gains.

"The public will expect to be assured that the soul of the press is not for sale, and that it cannot be intimidated by 'the careful shepherding of advertising patronage.' The exposure of this attempted underhand, 'strictly confidential' corruption of the press has put the reading public on its guard, and every high protection paper has had suspicion placed upon its good faith. It is another instance of the stupidity of ignoring the simple and fundamental fact that there is still a difference between right and wrong.

"Is there any real difference between soviet rule as enforced by strikes and boycotts and as enforced by dominating the people's opportunities of information and of thinking. In both cases the nation as a whole is bereft of its liberty. Which, indeed, is the greater slavery, that which controls the material commodities by which men live or that which controls their mental food? That a nation can be reduced to servility by controlling its reading has had the most painful and gigantic illustration in Germany that it would be possible to stage. The purpose of Bismarck in mentally enslaving his fellow countrymen was to make them into a perfect war machine, ready at the word 'mobil' to do whatever the great general staff should bid them. For the rest he cared nothing. They were allowed to speculate religiously and philosophically as they chose. Otherwise they belonged to the machine. All business enterprise, all navigation, all scientific enquiry were by degrees made part of the great war machine. The commercial and financial classes were bribed into the combination by promises of world monopolies, when the world should be conquered, as it became a 'fixed idea' with them that it would be. What our manufacturers in Canada are after is no such grandiose ambition for world mastery. It is only the conquest of Canada and rendering it tributary to their schemes of wealth. The most of the press of the country they have pretty well in hand. It is no new thing that they largely withhold their advertising from newspapers that do not side with them. Unfortunately, advertising is, materially speaking, the life blood of the press. With few exceptions, the readers do not pay for their papers. As far as the common run of readers is concerned, it is a question if they ever will, so long as heavily subsidized publications can offer them so much. The independent press will have to depend on the independent-minded people. This new proposal is only letting the cat out of the bag, for which the interest to which the advice is given will perhaps not thank its promoter, seeing that it turns the lime light on what has been going on."

### Marketing Magazine:

"Murray's bureau was to show results after one month's work, while 'Commencing with the New Year' it 'would attain its maximum usefulness.' Its effectiveness may, therefore, not fairly be judged by results already achieved. The figures in Marketing's monthly tabulation of the volume of advertising carried by various farm journals, show that The Grain Growers' Guide, probably the most 'unfriendly' of the western farm journals, from Murray's viewpoint, shows a gain of more than 20 per cent. over February of a year ago, while other journals showed a loss. The Toronto Globe, one of the dailies which is on Murray's 'unfriendly' list, because of the wide publicity it gave Marketing's expose, informs Marketing that its volume of advertising in January and February shows a 25 per cent. increase over the same months in 1919. Murray's efforts are making such papers more valuable advertising mediums to those who



advertise in them than they have ever been—with the natural result that they will get more advertising.

"Meantime, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, through the present general manager, J. E. Walsh, disclaims any responsibility for the Murray scheme, but as yet has not officially disapproved of it. A meeting of the executive has been called, when the matter will, undoubtedly, come up for consideration. It is rumoured that the association is considering plans for meeting the free trade propaganda with a frank, open and above-board advertising campaign which would place the manufacturers case prominently before the public to be considered on its merits. This sounds more business-like. It is to be hoped that the cause of the manufacturers will not be further damaged by persisting in such methods as have been recommended by Mr. Murray."

## Flour Control Ended

Following the two days' conference of representatives of the leading milling companies of Canada with the Canadian Wheat Board, James Stewart, chairman of the board, issued the following statement, Thursday, April 8:

"Considering the time opportune, the Canadian Wheat Board, as a preliminary step towards general decontrol, propose as from this date to withdraw the maximum price on flour sold for domestic purposes, whilst retaining control of the price of wheat.

"The board will temporarily discontinue to control the maximum wholesale price of mill offal.

"Expert cost accountants have audited the books of several representative milling companies, and the board being thus in possession of certified milling costs, and having the price of wheat under control, can and will see that no abuse occurs. There is every reason to believe, however, that competition among millers will amply protect the consumers."

Regulations 57, 65, 78 and 89, dealing with prices of flour and bran and shorts have all been cancelled by regulation number 96, and the following regulations, effective midnight, April 8, have been issued by James Stewart, chairman Canadian Wheat Board:

### Regulation 97

1. That the standard of flour manufactured in Canada for sale in Canada be the standard set by the Canadian Wheat Board and designated as: (a) Government Standard Spring flour; (2) Government Standard Winter Wheat flour.

2. Regulation No. 92 of the board, issued February 18, 1920, is hereby cancelled, and no licensee of the board shall enter into contracts for the delivery of wheat, wheat flour, bran and shorts, except as herein provided.

3. That all sales of wheat, wheat flour, bran and shorts shall be made subject to the regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

4. That the prices for sale and delivery of wheat shall be such as may be in effect by the regulations of the board on the date delivery is made by the seller as determined by unload and that the prices for sale and delivery of wheat flour, bran and shorts shall be such as may be in effect by the regulations of the board on the date shipment is made by the seller.

5. That on any change being made by the board in the prices of wheat, bran and shorts, licensees of the board shall file with the board a sworn statement showing the quantity of wheat on hand and quantity of wheat flour, bran and shorts on hand but not shipped on that date, and an adjustment shall be made by the board with the licensees on the difference in the prices on the quantity of wheat on hand and the quantity of wheat flour, bran and shorts on hand but not shipped on such date.

### Regulation 98

1. That the maximum wholesale price of bran and shorts from midnight, April 8, 1920, until further notice shall be:

Bran—\$51 per ton, net weight, in 100-pound jute sacks.  
Shorts—\$58 per ton, net weight, in 100-pound jute sacks.

These prices are basis f.o.b. cars Montreal.

2. That the above maximum whole-



# SARNIA FENCE

## AT LOW

Factory prices—shipped promptly—freshly made from our factory direct to you. You will lose money and miss a profit saved if you buy fencing—either woven wire, barbed wire, gates or other materials for fence building. If you do not first get our illustrated and honestly descriptive literature, price list and order blank on

# SARNIA

Fencing. Ours is a money saving proposition for farmers. Sarnia Fence and Sarnia plan of direct selling and prompt shipping has earned the name and the fame of being the "best in Canada." Lowest in price. No profits but yours and ours. None but best materials used in manufacture. Skilled workmen employed. Business methods and honest dealing used with farmers. Satisfied customers and bank references to prove quality and our reliability. The money we save speaks loudest for that phase of the square deal. Write about your fence plans. Let us tell you exact cost to your station. Let us help you work out your fence problems.

**The Sarnia Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba. Sarnia, Ontario

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

## The Message of Home Preservation and Building Protection

Every surface within and without your home needs the protection which Paint and Varnish alone can give.

Wear, decay, rust, start from the surface. Protect the surface and you protect all.

### 100% PURE PAINT

The Paint for Wear and Weather

SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT  
The old reliable—it wears, and wears, and wears.

"NEU-TONE"  
The sanitary, washable, Flat Oil Paint for Interior Decorations.

"WOOD-LAC"  
STAINS  
Improves the new, renews the old.

"MARBLE-ITE"  
The one perfect floor finish—will not mar or scratch white under hardest wear.

"VARNOLEUM"  
Beautifies and preserves Oil Cloth and Linoleum.

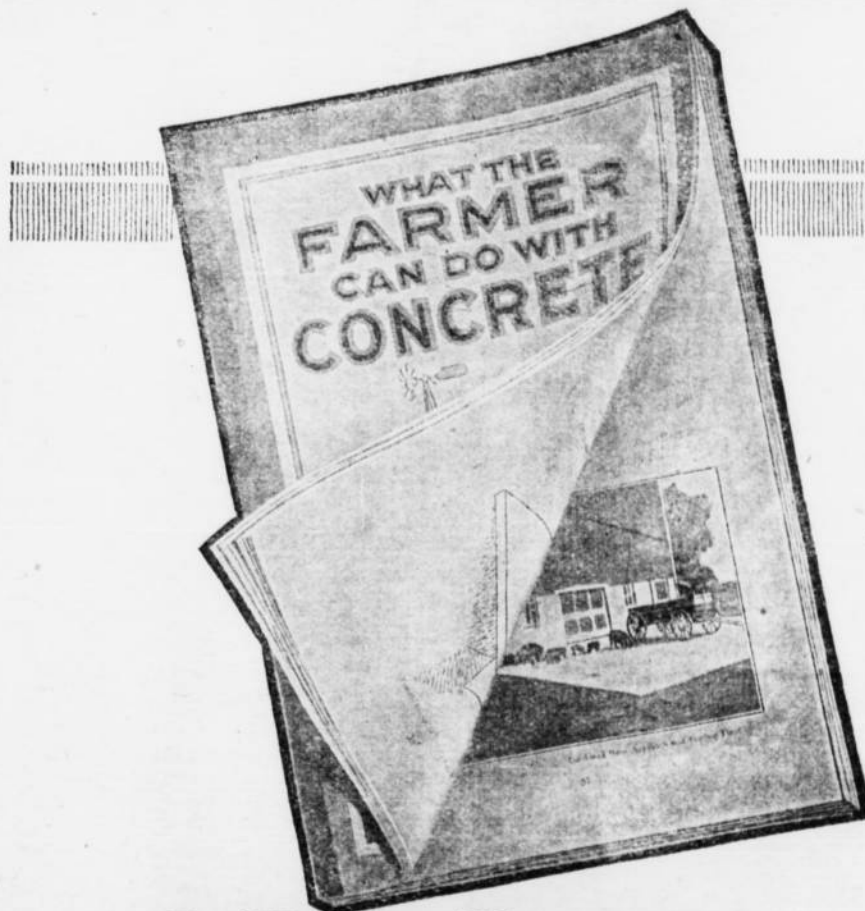
## MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

are the most effective material protectors you can use for every surface—wood, iron, steel, stucco, cement.

When you choose a Martin-Senour product you are sure of getting the paint or varnish best suited to your purpose. Because of its high quality and superior durability, it will prove the most economical for you to use. Ask for copies of our two books: "Town and Country Homes," and "Floors—Spice and Span." Free on request.



**The Martin-Senour Co. Limited**  
ST. BONIFACE MANITOBA



## A FREE BOOK —

### That shows you how to make money and save labor

**T**he hog is one of the best money-makers on the farm. Yet it is easy to lose money on hogs unless disease is prevented by cleanliness, unless parasites are controlled by sanitation, unless the feed bill is held down. These preventive measures are all accomplished by concrete improvements such as those described in our free book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." It tells, among other things, how to build a concrete feeding floor that does away with mud, disease and waste of grain. Such a feeding floor means more pork with less corn—

enables you to get 100% profit annually from your stock. Concrete feeding floors and barnyard pavements are simply several walks laid side by side. The materials necessary are "Canada Cement," sand and pebbles or broken stone. The cement can be obtained from a dealer near you—you likely have the sand and pebbles on your farm. Anyone can readily learn how to make and use concrete—our free book TELLS how, in simple, easily-understood directions.

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED**  
974 HERALD BUILDING MONTREAL

Sales Offices at Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

**CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE**  
FOR PERMANENCE

Send me your literature

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ 974





## A Sure, Hot Spark

The real joy of motoring is only possible when your car is "hitting on all four." The sure, hot spark of the "M & S" ball-pointed plug will guarantee such performance because the ball point concentrates the current and intensifies the heat.

It is the plug with the hotter spark.

The three-in-one terminal of the "M & S" plug is adapted to any style ignition, except Chevrolet, for which we supply a special model ball terminal. The Overland "4" is equipped with our No. 500 1/2-inch standard.

Dealers—The "M & S" is the popular Made-in-Canada plug. Ask your jobber for it or write us direct.

**MACHINE & STAMPING CO., LTD.**  
Commercial Dept.  
Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd.  
1209 King St. West  
Toronto, Ont.

"The Plug with the Hotter Spark"

## \$19.95 UPWARD American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send you, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.



## MUSKRATS

The season is now open to trap Spring Rats. Prices are high and we advise you to ship anything in furs to us.

## BEEF HIDES

Clean up your winter's accumulation, otherwise they will spoil on you. Market has improved. Ship at once—today.

**North-West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.**

278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

**IF** you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.



## First In The Field

Be first in the field—you can with a Cletrac. It travels on its broad metal tracks, over soft ground.

The Cletrac easily does the work of six horses every day. It will do the work of another six at night if you want it to. It is always ready and there is no such thing as tiring it out.

Plow early, prepare the seed better and be ready to put the seed in at just the right time. Our longest season is all too short. The days saved

### Plowed 40 Acres in 48 Hours

#### Read What Mr. Taylor Says

My son plowed three hundred acres of land last Spring. He plowed forty acres in forty-eight hours without stopping, except to change drivers and oil. Had it not been for the tractor, through having a wet Spring, I could not have accomplished half. I found out where the tractor cannot go the horses have no business in the field. I consider the tractor lighter on soft ground than horses' feet.

BEN H. TAYLOR, Chatham, Ont.

by the Cletrac this Spring, can be counted in better grain and extra bushels next threshing time.

And the Cletrac not only plows—it will disc, harrow, put in the seed—help do everything connected with planting. One man or a boy can operate the Cletrac easily. It burns coal oil (kerosene), perfectly.

The Cletrac has made good. It is making more friends every day. We now offer you an improved Cletrac with a larger motor, a broader track, an exclusive steering device and a special water air cleaner.

Don't wait until the rush hits you—be ready for it. Buy your Cletrac now and get prompt delivery. There is a dealer near you ready to supply you with a Cletrac and every service you will need with it. See him to-day or write for booklet, "Selecting Your Tractor."

# The Cleveland Tractor Company of Canada Limited

Head Office  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Western Sales Office  
REGINA, SASK.

sale prices have now legal authority, and any sales or purchases made in excess of them will be regarded and treated as violations of the regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

### Regulation 99

1. That notwithstanding the provision contained in Regulation No. 98 of the board, issued under date of April 8, 1920, the maximum wholesale prices of bran and shorts in western Canada, from midnight, April 8, 1920, basis f.o.b. cars at the points designated herein, until further notice, shall be:

Price per ton, net weight, in 100 pound jute sacks:	
<b>Bran Shorts</b>	
Ontario, west of and including Ft. William, Pt. Arthur, and Armstrong	\$45 \$52
Manitoba points	45 52
Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas	46 53
Saskatchewan points	44 51
Alberta points, Edmonton, Canmore and East, Crow's Nest Station and points East	43 50
Alberta points west of Canmore, Alberta points north and west of Edmonton, on C.N.R. and G.T.P.	44 51
Points on A.G.W., Ed. and B.C. Ry., Central Canada Ry., add freight arbitraries from Edmonton over Edmonton basis.	
<b>British Columbia points:</b>	
West of Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing, Waldo, Kimberley, Marysville, Golden and Kootenay central points	45 52
Revelstoke, Nelson and common points, including Trail and Rossland	46 53
B.C. coast, Vancouver, Boundary and Okanagan points and Kettle Valley	47 54
Victoria	47 54
Other Vancouver Island points, add additional freight rate over Vancouver G.T.P. points west of Edson to Jasper	48 55
Prince Rupert and points East to Yellowhead	49 56

No allowance to be made to bakers or jobbers, net cash car-load price applicable.

(2) That the above maximum wholesale prices have now legal authority and any sales or purchases made in excess of them will be regarded and treated as violation of the regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

### Smaller U.S. Crop

Washington, April 8.—The 1920 winter wheat crop will be more than 248,000,000 bushels below that of last year according to a forecast today by the agricultural department, based on reports from all sections of the country. The forecast is 483,617,000 bushels as compared with 731,636,000 bushels harvested beginning of June last year.

This big falling off is believed to be a result of the removal of the guarantee on wheat prices and slackening as a result of removal of the war stimulus.

### Farmer Brown's Philosophy By Lloyd V. Flowers

Old farmer Brown, one day in town, Spoke thus unto a neighbor:  
"Success, I guess, means more or less Of brains mixed in with labor. You've got to know how fer to go With each new-fangled notion; The farmin' game is much the same From ocean unto ocean. One's crop may fail because of hail, Or wet or droughty seasons— You ne'er can bet on what you'll get. Fer various, sundry reasons. And this is why I always try To stick to things not risky; Some pure-bred sows and splendid cows, And young mules, strong and frisky. I grow enough of grain and stuff To feed the stock I'm raisin', And, year around, I keep some ground Still seeded down fer grazin'. Now every man should have a plan That's based on certain knowledge, And learn to do by doin', too, Although he's been to college. He'll not succeed unless he'll heed The lessons Nature's teachin', And follows still with stubborn will The truths his soil is preachin'. The stock he keeps, the grain he reaps, And all that he's pursuin', Should testify that he's a guy That knows what he's a-doin'. My own success, and it's no guess, Is due to one thing, mainly; 'Twas keepin' stock, a goodly flock, I wish to state it plainly. By every test I kept the best, And this is half the battle; Begin, my son, as I have done— You'll win with pure-bred cattle."



# Religion and Life

An Ideal for Canada—By Rev. H. D. Rams

Text: Isaiah 2, 4

THE Old Testament prophets are among the finest patriots the world has known. We have no truer expression in our language of the heart throbs of patriotism than is to be found in the prophecies of the Old Testament. A deep and devout love of country runs like a thread in a carpet through the literature of the Old Testament.

And among all the prophets no prophet has the true patriot fire more pronounced than Isaiah. In this particular chapter it finds noble and lofty utterance. Isaiah is concerned about the national sins of Israel and is determined to bring home to the people the truth that God was angry at their guilt and they would surely suffer. To the Jews of Isaiah's day Jehovah was the God who would bring them prosperity under any circumstances. He was a national Deity whose business it was to promote their welfare, whether they did what was right or what was wrong. Now Isaiah knows right well that this is not a true view of Jehovah but that God was more concerned for the purity of His people than their prosperity. The fact that they were so favored by the Almighty taught Isaiah the religious responsibilities of the people, not their security. His unwelcome duty is to arouse them to a sense of their sin, to show that they have cheated Jehovah of His due and that now they must suffer the consequences. Ordinary ways and methods are of no avail, so complacently sure of their national welfare are the people. Under these circumstances Isaiah resorts to a remarkable parable.

In this parable Isaiah describes a vineyard near Jerusalem shows how every care had been taken of it that could be devised and yet it brought forth only wild grapes. The vine dresser himself appeals to the men of Judah and Jerusalem and asks them to form their opinion of his vineyard. Then he drops the tone of the human cultivator and shows that he has been speaking of God as the One who had tried to gain good fruit from His care of Judah. He had "looked for judgment, but behold oppression, for righteousness, but behold a cry."

Now I think this old time prophecy can have something to say to us. We may draw a parallel between old time Israel and modern Canada. God may say to us in these latter days what He said to Judah through Isaiah. He has been very careful of our interests and as a people we have reason to give Him thanks. And yet we may well ask whether we have repaid Him for His care by producing fruits of righteousness. Let us look into the matter and see what we think.

There can be on no account any doubt or misgivings about our material resources. But there are other factors in the life of the nation that we may not dismiss with so ready and unqualified a satisfaction. Just as in the life of the individual the material aspect is in reality the least significant, so it is with the nation. Many a nation has been loaded with magnificence and weighted with extravagance and yet a poor, flabby worthless thing of a nation after all. Often the moral grandeur of a nation is in inverse ratio to its material prosperity. It was in the proudest time of the Roman Empire that "deep weariness and sated lust made human life a hell."

So we may not reckon that because a country has vast material resources all is well with it. The most important thing about a country is the state of its soul. What about the soul of Canada? Strip our country of its adventitious adornment of great wealth and potential resources—and what are we after all? God has cultivated us carefully—what has Canada brought forth? Grapes or wild grapes? Anyone who tries to feel the pulse of Canada today and knows what he is doing is certain to find a feverishness and irregularity that is not symptomatic of national healthfulness. There are great and grand things in the soul of Canada—a sturdy independence of mind, a fine democracy of

spirit, a certain austerity of outlook and sobriety of life that has made Canada as near a sober nation as any on earth, a respect and regard for religious exercises that gives the church of Christ a chance to play its part—all these things are good in the soul of Canada. To fail to take them into account would be to fail to give an adequate diagnosis of the soul of our Dominion.

But look at the reverse side of the shield and then we see the need of a new and powerfully energizing ideal for Canadian life. Our very vastness and our newness, the elements that go to make our main assets and afford the great opening for development, these expose us to grave dangers. The inexhaustible nature of our resources and the ease with which men have exploited them for their own ends have begotten a passion for easily made wealth that has brought serious evils in its train. The evil that Isaiah deplores in his time was love of money, so that oppression and injustice and corruption were rife. When we look for the soul of Canada we sometimes wonder if it is not buried beneath the weight of its dollars.

One result of this is the all-pervading tendency to reckon everything on a cash basis, to substitute cash for character. Even our very conversation proves it. "So-and-so is worth \$50,000." Is he? If we speak about a church or public building we are struck with the beauty and the utility of the building, but we are impressed by the fact that it cost half a million dollars or so many thousand dollars, as the case may be. Fancy pricing Westminster Abbey! But, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks." What comes of this estimate of life and its values? The next thing is that we come to think that all our gettings we must get wealth. Honor, learning, fame, the respect of our fellows, piety—all these are baubles and money is the only true god whom we will serve. This in its turn produces sharp practice in trade (even sometimes between farmers) injustice and wrong in big business and gross corruption in public life.

One of the most alarming facts in our national life is the cynical and callous spirit in which corruption is assumed to be inevitable. Graft always will be, nothing can be done, after all it is rather a smart thing to graft if you can get away with it, to be caught is the sin, not to do the deed—this kind of talk is all too common. Not long ago the writer heard a public man at a by-election declare that patronage had always been here, always would be here until the millennium. Some of us there and then resolved to do something to hasten the millennium by voting for the other fellow. This sort of talk does untold harm. Let a religious man lose faith and his soul will die. Let a great nation lose faith and its soul will die too. We must away with the notion that all men are dishonest. That is the surest way to make them so. We had better learn to trust our public men and give the true man—and there are plenty of him—a chance.

Another part of our national problem is the question of national unity. Racial questions and religious discussions (or I should write, irreligious discussions) are forcing us apart. The polyglot population does constitute both a menace and an unparalleled opportunity. We called unto us for our help men of diverse races and of strange tongues, brought them here with large promises and then many of us foolishly dismiss them as so many aliens and strangers to the commonwealth of Canada. We find it very easy, all too easy, to talk of foreigners and aliens and forget that they are men like ourselves. Even on the farms of the prairies this prejudice exists. After all, no man is a foreigner who has a vote. He has attained Canadian citizenship and it is the privilege of those of us who were Canadians before he was to see to it that he becomes a good citizen and not to revile him. For today and for the future the problem is to build up a sane serviceable nation.

Continued on Page 48

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# The Countrywoman

## Women for Legislature

SOME days ago a women's organization in Winnipeg called a public meeting of women for the purpose of nominating one or more women candidates for the provincial legislature. The meeting was as well advertised as most similar meetings ever are, and there were about 200 women present, a fairly typical attendance at nominating meetings. Everything was constitutional, and there was no real reason to bar the meeting from nominating a candidate provided that someone could be found to accept the nomination.

So far so good. Objection was voiced from the floor of the meeting that the meeting was not sufficiently well attended or representative to proceed with nominations. After lively, though in many cases pointless discussion, it was decided to proceed with the business of the meeting. Instead of calling for nominations from the house, the chairman produced a long list of names of women "that had been suggested to her" as desirable candidates. The names of nominators were not given although there were repeated requests for them. Some of the nominees were in the audience, and all of these except two, withdrew their names. The two persons who stood for nomination were asked their platform, at which one of them replied: "I stand as an independent." In spite of the fact that further elucidation of the statement was requested none was forthcoming. The meeting was then asked to endorse the candidature of the two nominees. There wasn't an echo of applause or any demonstration whatever. But the one candidate (the other had left the room) seemed not at all discomfited at the too-obvious lack of spirit on the part of the audience, more particularly of those who endorsed her candidature.

Looking after voters' lists, managing their campaign, financing the campaign, arranging publicity and meetings were not mentioned in connection with the business of the meeting. After the endorsement the chairman announced that that ended the business of the meeting and invited the speaker of the evening to address the audience. After the address a woman in the audience asked if she might ask a few questions concerning the campaign. This was almost denied her, but after assuring the chairman that it was important, proceeded to ask regarding financing and managing the campaign. She said that while independence was a fine thing it was too indefinite. The candidates would be on the platform with members of the government who would be asking the support of the electorate on the grounds of its five-year record, while opposition supporters would be criticising the cost of administration, etc. She thought it very important that the persons who endorsed her candidature should know the line of talk the candidates were going to use during election campaign. The hour was late, and in spite of the woman's protests that becoming a member of the legislature required something more substantial than a mere nomination, nothing was done, and the meeting was ended.

## Better Rural Organization

Elsewhere on this page is an account of a meeting held in Winnipeg for the purpose of nominating women candidates for the provincial legislature. After viewing that attempt at practical politics with the political activities of the farm women at their annual conventions one could not but mark the difference in organization, in general knowledge of what to do, and how to do it, between the two.

There were two notable deficiencies in the conduct of the meeting referred to, first the utter disregard of the candidates of their responsibility to their supporters, and second the complete oblivion of the meeting to any need of organizing their campaign.

When the one candidate who remained to the end of the meeting was asked to enunciate her platform, her reply, vigorously enough voiced, was: "I am an independent." It apparently

did not occur to her that addressing meetings would be part of her work during the campaign, and that her speeches would be very ineffective if she simply declaimed her independence. It is physically, humanly and psychologically impossible to be independent to the extent she intimated. She must take a stand on the issues of the day, and what that stand is, is of vital importance to her supporters to whom she is responsible. But this was not stressed.

No intimation was given by the chairman or anyone responsible for the meeting as to how the campaign was to be conducted and financed. The persons who called the meeting evidently thought their duty done when they had carried through a nomination. It is possible that the organization calling the meeting or the candidates themselves are to be responsible for the campaign, but no information was given.

Here, the rural women are so much better equipped than these city sisters. The platform of the rural people is one of evolution, and counts for infinitely more than mere nominations and elec-

recent history, in this matter rather than learn through similar bitter experiences to those that have been the part of rural people for the past 50 years.

The question of the advisability of women candidates representing the women electorate need not be discussed, for the fact that rural men and rural women have decided to stand side by side, and with their shoulders to the one wheel, is sufficient proof of their opinion concerning "sex" in politics.

## Encouraging Education

W. M. Davidson, one of the members for Calgary, in the Alberta legislature, introduced into that legislature a resolution to have the policy of the "Cow Bill" apply to encouragement of secondary and higher education by loans at low rates of interest on a co-operative basis to student groups desirous of attending various educational institutions in the province. After an hour's debate, the tenor of which was general disapproval and censure of the scheme, Mr. Davidson withdrew his resolution. If the scheme has anything of merit it is a safe guess that it is not

on joint credit. Security could be made stronger by life insurance, and safeguards for efficiency might be provided by recommendations of competent authorities. The unit proposed was a group of ten students.

## "Books for Everybody"

The American Library Association has launched a campaign to put books in every home, and has adopted as its slogan, "Books for Everybody." The idea originated in California, and has been taken up by the 4,000 members of the American Library Association. The program calls for an expenditure of \$2,000,000. There will be no drive or intensive campaign. It will be raised by the librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries.

The idea is to establish a library in each county in the United States which will be a distributing point for the whole county. Distribution may be done by library vans, by having small travelling libraries, or by opening branch libraries in corner stores and other central places. The van is being adopted in California with great success. The van travels throughout the country and is a small library in itself, and persons exchange their books at the wagon just as they do in the library.

It must be generally conceded by now that any system of library distribution at present in vogue on the prairies falls far short of taking "books to everybody." It is true that much of the blame may be attributed to a scarcity of funds. Yet it may be that the project is too big for one centre whether it is the department of education, the extension department, or the university.

At the convention of the Women Grain Growers in Saskatoon this year, a rather new idea was advanced. It was suggested that the city libraries be given a provincial grant to enable them to undertake extension work. It was felt that with the large supply of books already the property of the city, some effort might be made to send them to the country. This might be done on a mail-order system, or some other scheme might be found. The thought behind the suggestion was that individuals who were in need of library privileges could avail themselves of the lending-by-mail of the city libraries. A committee was appointed to interview the members of the government regarding this scheme, and generally, to investigate the possibilities of increased library facilities for the people in the country.

This question is one of wide interest, and one that the women of the rural districts should concentrate upon. The Countrywoman will welcome and publish any feasible suggestion towards a similar project to "Books for Everybody."

## Widens Municipal Franchise

The Drury government in Ontario has passed an act which extends very much the municipal franchise. The act provides that any man or woman over 21 years of age may vote in municipal elections regardless of whether they do or do not hold property. This is a principle not yet introduced into municipal law in the prairie provinces, since all municipal electors must be either property owners or householders, or the wives, sons and daughters of property-holders.

Another commendable thing the Drury government has done is to introduce legislation preventing any future government in Ontario from dissolving the legislature and going to the country on the least pretext. In future the Ontario legislature will go its full five years unless something very unusual presents itself, when the lieutenant-governor may dissolve the House. This means that no government may seize upon an occasion when the opposition is weak to appeal to the country for re-election.



## STOLEN BABIES

By Margaret Minaker

Our Biddy hen brought some babies out today;  
Such lovely, fuzzy, black-eyed chicks,  
I stole them all away.  
Biddy will be very cross because I took them all,  
And ran into the hay to hide; I can hear her call.

She needn't get so mad at me, I'm sure  
she ought to know  
Who brought her eggs for setting on,  
'most a month ago.

But right away the silly thing was  
fussy as could be,  
She'd scold, "Tut, tut, you mustn't  
touch, these eggs belong to me."

I waited for these chicks to hatch,  
seemed like a year,  
I'm going to have a play with them,  
now they're really here.  
I promised Sis how kind I'll be, I'm  
not to hug them tight;  
If Biddy's cross when I get back, it  
serves that old hen right!

tions to parliament. In fact, it was begun, not as a political platform at all but as the enunciation of those principles which the rural people believed would be beneficial to Canada as a nation. The carrying into effect of those principles means far more than the temporal success or failure of the party which has been built around them, or of any other party. Election to parliament of representatives is valuable only as those representatives are willing and enabled to carry nearer to consummation the principles so zealously held. Surely there is an air of permanency to this evolution that is lacking from any election to parliament of merely "independent" representatives.

The method of campaigning the representatives of the rural people to parliament is another thing for which rural women should be thankful. The time has past when the financing of election campaigns is a matter of indifference or secondary importance. Apparently some city women have yet to learn the true significance of "He who pays the piper calls the tune." It would be well for them to pay heed to

forever abandoned. It is interesting to note that Alex. Ross, the Labor member in the legislature, endorsed Mr. Davidson's resolution, urging that boys and girls be given a chance at higher education, such as so many at present were powerless to obtain.

Speaking to his motion for loans to students in secondary and higher education, W. M. Davidson emphasized the need of a high standard of education in times of peace as well as war, a survey in Great Britain, showing that average earnings of university graduates were greatly in advance of elementary school graduates. While family fortunes in the old world enabled a greater proportion of the people to obtain higher education, newer conditions in a province such as Alberta, made it advisable that state encouragement be given students taking secondary and university courses.

Commending the operation of the Livestock Encouragement Act, Mr. Davidson suggested that the principle be applied to an educational scheme. His plan was that a number of students form a group for the obtaining of loans



# Rural Educational Policies

Continued from Page 7

in operation; he directs teachers' conventions and examinations; marks examination papers; assists at summer school, and engages in a variety of work all of which is perhaps of equal importance to his regularly recognized duties as inspector of schools, and assisting the school teachers. The province has at the present time 36 public school inspectors, two inspectors of high schools and private schools, inspectors of manual training classes, of household economics, primary education, consolidation and of schools in non-English districts. The department plans in the near future to appoint an inspector of school agriculture.

## Private Schools Inspected

Alberta has effected another reform along educational lines and that is that all private schools, whether church schools or privately-owned schools, must be examined by an inspector of the department of education just the same as do the schools receiving grants from the public treasury. There was a measure of objection on the part of one or two of the 17 private schools, but this was easily broken down when it was pointed out that the department under the School Attendance Act must be satisfied that a child is getting adequate education elsewhere if he receives a certificate of exemption from the public schools of the province. Reports of every private school in Alberta are filed in the department office just as are the reports of other schools.

## The Two-Roomed School

The two-room school is suited to the very opposite condition to that which is served by consolidation. Consolidation seeks to gather together enough children to form a graded school. In many rural districts, however, there is over-crowding and when this occurs in non-English-speaking settlements, progress is impossible. When an excessive number of children gather in the one-room school the obvious solution is to build another room and employ two teachers, but this action will double taxation in the district and very often this overcrowding occurs in districts that are financially least able to bear the extra burden. If then the solution is to be found the state must provide extra assistance where a two-room school is necessary. That policy was adopted in Alberta at the 1919 session of the legislature.

The usual grant to a one-room rural school is \$200 per year. When a second room is added the grant for the additional room is \$400 per year, making a total of \$600 for the district. Then, if high school work is taken up with six more pupils in the new room the grant becomes \$600 instead of \$400 for the new room, which, together with the \$200 for the initial room, makes a total of \$800 per year for the district. Then it is important, where these two-room schools are established, that the new room should be suitable for a community hall and for night class work. In order to make sure that the new room shall be properly furnished and seated with seats suitable for adults, a special grant of \$250 is given for the furnishing of the new room. This encouragement is proving the deciding factor in many overcrowded districts, and in 1919 12 new two-roomed schools were established under this policy while a great many others are already under way and the developments for 1920 promise to be most encouraging. The 12 two-room schools established in 1919 are located at widely-scattered points, about one-half of them being in non-English-speaking districts.

The necessity of providing homes for teachers in rural districts has long

been recognized. In no other way will it ever be possible to hold teachers in many rural districts, and this is perhaps especially true in non-English-speaking settlements. In many states the idea of the teachers' shack has been more or less encouraged in recent years. The minister of education for Alberta strongly disapproves of the teachers' shack. He points out that it is undesirable to have teachers living alone, and that the shack is not suitable for a permanent home. He also maintains that the teachers' shack perpetuates the deplorable custom of conducting rural schools only in the summer months, and that at best, the shack being cold and uncomfortable, can make possible the operation of the school for a few months of the year only. If real homes are to be built, however, the cost is so great that once again the financial aspect of the problem is the determining factor and makes progress impossible. For that reason the bold policy of putting government money into teachers' residences was adopted in Alberta last year. According to the policy laid down no grant will be given unless the house conforms to the standards laid down by the department. Three types of plans have been prepared, the cheapest house costing \$1,000, and the second grade \$1,500, and the third \$2,000. In addition to the cost of the house the standard type of furnishing is also laid down, and in order to encourage the establishing of a permanent home the department insists that the house must be situated on a site of at least five acres. If all these conditions are complied with the government pays one-third of the cost of the house, furnishings and site.

## Teachers' Residences

Sixteen teachers' residences have been built in Alberta as a result of this policy, and it is felt that a most substantial contribution has been made to the solution of rural problems. The department hopes that the establishing of good homes may encourage married men to remain in the teaching profession, and to remain for a number of years in one district. If unmarried teachers are employed it is thought possible for the teacher to induce a married family to occupy the home and board the teacher, or it may be possible in the case of a two-roomed school for the two teachers to keep house together.

The advantages of the two-roomed school with a teachers' residence on a five-acre plot of ground are hard to estimate. It makes the school and the teachers the centre of a community. The second room in the school is to be large enough for community affairs, concerts, socials, picture shows, etc. And the teachers' residence is the basis for a demonstration home for the household economics department which will some day be a feature of every rural school.

## Shortage of Teachers

The great problem of the rural school is lack of teachers. It is a curious thing that the teacher shortage hits the same spots year after year, and those spots are nearly always in the remote districts among the non-English. It is the contention of the minister in Alberta that if there was an adequate teacher supply there would be no non-English problem. During the winter term of 1918-19 there were about 800 schools not in operation, and the reason in the majority of cases was a shortage of teachers. Weather, financial embarrassment, lack of children and the migration from country to town during the winter, accounted in part for the large number of inoperative schools. During 1919 300 new rooms have been



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## The Grain Growers' Guide

opened in the province, and teachers have been provided for them, and about 200 of the 800 inoperative schools were reopened, so that conditions along this line are improving.

The normal term in 1919 was increased from a half-a-year to a full year, or from four months to eight months. This has made it more difficult to induce students to enter the normal schools. Last September when the schools opened there was a notable decrease in the number in attendance. The minister presented the difficulty to the cabinet and said that he proposed to give a loan to students who would enter the normal schools. This loan is a generous one, reaching where necessary the maximum of \$400, given in monthly instalments of \$50 over the normal term. Inside of one month after the announcement of the loans was made the number of students had increased almost 100 per cent. The loans are repayable at any time within two years, at the rate of seven per cent.

### Special Normal Classes

But because there was not the regular graduating class of normal students at Christmas a special normal course of 12 weeks was arranged in the city of Edmonton. Loans were again granted and 110 students availed themselves of the classes. This, however, is not a permanent arrangement. When these short-term students come to the normal course proper their 12-week training together with their experience will be accepted as a four-months' credit. The 12 weeks of training gives the student a certificate good for two years teaching.

More specifically for the benefit of the non-English schools the department is giving short courses during the summer for special training in teaching non-English children. The course is absolutely free, for the department pays transportation, board and room and there are no fees. The only return is that the teacher must agree to teach for two years in a non-English school assigned to her. Teachers in non-English schools are encouraged to establish night classes. Wherever this is done the department will assume one-half of the cost of operating.

The small number of country boys and girls who are able to take up high school work has been a deplorable feature of rural education in Canada. This problem has really only been touched, for no attempt at drastic, effective or permanent remedy has yet been made in the form of high schools specially suited to an agricultural country. But Alberta is doing what lies in its power to do. It is trying to establish by government grants of money high school departments wherever possible. The fee system for non-resident pupils has been at best only an uncertain and precarious source of income for meeting the expenses of the additional department in many schools. The department of education in Alberta has abolished the fee and in its place the government gives a special grant of \$300—above the ordinary grant of \$300 per room—to every room with a class of six or more where high school work is done, no matter whether the work is carried on in an ordinary high school, the upper room of a consolidated school, or the senior room of a two-roomed school.

This will make it possible to double and treble the number of centres at which high school work is taught, thus bringing within reach of a much increased number of boys and girls high school facilities. It is felt by the department that the country boys and girls who are enabled to find high school accommodation within easy reach will be the best material to feed the normal schools and the teaching profession at a later date, and that these country-bred boys and girls will supply just the type of teacher needed for the rural schools.

At the session of the Alberta legislature of 1919, the minister asked for an additional appropriation of \$500,000 for the work of his department, or an increase in appropriation of almost 40 per cent. More than three-fourths of this increase was devoted to rural education. But it is only by a continued aggressive policy that our rural public schools can be made as efficient as the rural life of an agricultural country like Canada deserves.



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# Farm Women's Clubs

## Helps Soldier Settlers

ONE of the very biggest works that the women's institutes of Canada can do today is to co-operate with the home branch of the Soldier Settlement Board, which work is under the direction of Mrs. Jean Muldrew.

"The help of the institutes is invaluable," said Mrs. Gordon, one of the helpers in this department for British Columbia. "A short time ago I discovered that in a certain part of British Columbia there were 30 soldier settlers and their families—a small community in themselves. These people were entirely unfamiliar with the country—they did not know any of their neighbors—they did not even know how to get in touch with the nearest medical facilities. I got in touch with the woman's institute in that district and they literally adopted the whole settlement of new comers. They proceeded at once to invite the women to join—charged no membership fee and gave a weekly social event so that everyone would have a chance to get acquainted."

This social community work is also being done by the Peace River institute—the furthest north institute in Alberta. A committee is appointed and the members make it a point of calling on all new settlers who come to the district, while the institute gives social functions—with the supreme motto of "get acquainted."

This home department work is not a charity work. It simply means that those in charge get in touch with all new soldier settlers and put them in touch with any organization doing community work. In one place in Saskatchewan there were no medical facilities whatever in the district chosen by the new-comers. The home department put them in touch with the Victorian Order of Nurses, who sent out a nurse, and now steps are being taken for the erection of a hospital. Also the Household Science Course, given in Saskatchewan, and planned by Miss Abbie de Lury, superintendent of the Home-makers' Clubs of that province, was one of the most practical and splendid courses that was ever outlined. This was held in Swift Current, under the auspices of the Soldier Settlement Board, and given from the University of Saskatchewan for the wives of the soldier settlers in the surrounding district. Those responsible for the carrying of it out included Mrs. Archibald, of Saskatoon; Miss Esther Thompson, of the Homemakers' Department of the University; Mr. Kyle, of the University; and Nurse Simpson, from the Department of Education, Regina.

Mrs. Archibald demonstrated bread-making by the short method and gave much valuable information on the nature of yeasts and the properties and characteristics of flours. She also took charge of a demonstration on canning of meats and vegetables. Her talk in connection with this included some information on the raising of vegetables.

Following a lecture by Miss Thompson, on Nutrition, in which the tremendous importance of milk in the diet of children and adults was emphasized, Mrs. Archibald demonstrated various ways in which milk would be used in the diet so as to prevent monotony in its use. Mrs. Archibald lastly demonstrated the making of pastry and quick breads.

Much indebtedness was due Nurse Simpson for her valuable course of lectures and demonstrations, which included bathing and dressing a baby, general care of infants, artificial feeding of infants, emergencies, and first aid.

Miss Thompson, in addition to her lecture on Nutrition, gave a helpful and interesting talk on Community Work, and pointed out the great need of clubs for farm women. At one of the evening meetings she gave a lecture on the Adolescent Child, dealing with the physical, mental and spiritual development and the need of sympathetic understanding. Miss Thompson also conducted the sewing class which was a demonstration on the use of patterns.

Mr. Kyle took charge of the course in poultry. He dealt with the various

problems that arise in poultry keeping. Under Mr. Kyle's direction the women were taken to the creamery where the process of butter making was demonstrated. The entire course was made to deal directly with the everyday problems of the homemakers, and the speakers made it apparent that they were there with a desire to give needful information and also to inspire hope and courage. Keen interest and appreciation were shown by the women throughout, who all asked for the course to be given again next year. Similar courses are being planned to take place at Moose Jaw, Regina and Yorkton.

Mrs. Cunningham, of the Soldier's Settlement Board, presided. In fact the idea originated with this little woman who planned every detail of the organization, and who really made it possible. She approached the local council of Swift Current, who billeted the visitors. The various societies of Swift Current co-operated with the greatest enthusiasm and every convenience and pleasure of the town were placed at the disposal of the out-of-town settlers. Even baby carriages were loaned where needed, and last but not least, the moving-picture house issued a free pass for the week to all who wished to attend. Each train was met by Mrs. Cunningham—teas and luncheons were tendered by societies and individuals, and altogether this short course was a brilliant success.—Elizabeth Bailey Price.

## Year's Work at Delnorte

The Delnorte local U.F.W.A. held a very successful annual meeting at the home of one of its members on December 17. After attending to business

on hand and the election of officers for the coming year, several items of interest were discussed, among them being the question of improving our rural schools. This question seems to arouse quite a lot of interest in the members of this branch, and we are looking for good results during the year.

This local was organized only in September last, and has not accomplished much as yet, but we are looking forward to a busy year. We have taken advantage of the University of Alberta's offer to secure a travelling library from which we will all derive a great deal of pleasure and benefit these long, cold winter evenings.

The officers elected for the coming year were Mrs. Leonard Nobes, president; Mrs. Wm. Tanner, vice-president. —Mrs. Samuel Platt, sec.-treas.

## Horse Hills Activities

Our local was formed last March when the Red Cross work ceased. I think we began with 12 members and now we have 24, with the promise of more. We have some splendid workers—women, who think nothing of turning out when the thermometer is away below zero, to attend our meetings which are held at the homes of different members. Each hostess gives an excellent tea after our meetings. We get up socials and dances which bring each one in social contact with the other. We have formed a committee on the social service, and have taken political action. We joined with the U.F.A. in having a picnic in the summer where we had special speakers out: Mr. Rice Shepherd, Mr. Rafn and Miss Isabel Noble, president of the Women's

Institute. We would like to send some young people to the conference this year as we were unable to last year on account of their exams. We train our young people in folk dancing, and we hope eventually to form a junior branch. Unfortunately so many of our members have been ill this winter, but we all try and visit them as much as we can and take a few flowers as a token of sympathy from our local. Now I am sure I am expressing the feelings of our local in expressing great regret at the resignation of Mrs. Parly who has been to us such an example of good leadership, patience and fortitude. On behalf of my local I wish Mrs. Sears every success in her office as president of our organization.—Mabel Dean, president, Horse Hills, U.F.W.A.

## Clavet Club News

The Clavet Homemakers' Club held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. W. H. Fairbairn, on Wednesday, December 17. The meeting was mainly of a business nature, several matters of minor importance being concluded. Musical selections and a tea were features of the meeting.

The Christmas program and tree given under the auspices of the Homemakers' Club, at the Clavet church, was enjoyed by an unusually large crowd. A short program consisted of several appropriate selections given by the pupils from the Unity and Meadowlark schools. Following the program apples were generously distributed to the crowd after which Santa Claus made his appearance with his sack on his back. After visiting with the children a few minutes he presented each child with a box of candy and nuts and then quickly disappeared. From off the tree every child in the community received one or more gifts and much rejoicing and happiness was manifest among all.

## Langford Gives Concert

The Langford U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. gave a splendid concert early in the winter. Recitations, songs, dialogues and choruses made up the program. The concert was a great success, the people of the neighborhood not knowing what splendid talent we had. The program was given in the afternoon and from its conclusion until six o'clock, when lunch was served, we danced. Dancing was again resumed until 11.30 p.m. when lunch was served again. One young man was heard to say that he had had \$100 worth of fun for 25 cents, and that if these socials were continued the whole neighborhood would be U.F.A. members.—M. Courts, secretary, Langford, U.F.W.A.

## Studies Farmers' Platform

The annual meeting of the Wyoming local U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. H. McKenzie, on December 18, with a very good attendance. Most of the ladies were accompanied by their husbands which made a very large gathering. After lunch the meeting was opened and H. McKenzie gave an interesting speech outlining the Farmers' Platform. Mrs. Constance McConnell was re-elected president, and Mrs. Geo. Sheldrake, secretary-treasurer for the coming year. Mrs. McConnell was our delegate to the convention in Calgary.—Mrs. Geo. Sheldrake, sec.-treas., Sedgewick, Alta.

## Club Briefs

The U.F.W.A. Central office announces with pleasure the organization of two new locals: the Wapiti U.F.W.A., of which Mrs. E. D. Brown, Grande Prairie, is president, and Mrs. Norman Talbot, secretary; and Pine Bluff U.F.W.A., of which Mrs. E. L. Rathbone, Pine Bluff, was elected secretary.

The following are additional contributions to the U.F.A. Drought Relief Fund:

Hervey	\$22.00
Swan Hill	58.30
Bismark	15.50
Heaton Moore	1.00
Millerfield	10.00
R. Price	20.00
Carbon	92.00

## EDUCATING NEW CANADIANS

By Mrs. C. C. HEARN.

At the annual convention of the Manitoba United Farm Women, held in Brandon, Mrs. C. C. Hearn, president of the Municipal Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, gave a splendid address on the New Canadian, and the work of the L.O.D.E. in that connection. Among other things, Mrs. Hearn said: "the first great principle in this gigantic problem in the Canadianization of the foreign-born population is the realization of our own responsibility toward these strangers within our gates. Undoubtedly, the responsibility is ours and we cannot avoid it, for it was we Canadians who sent our agents to those far-off European countries to tell the people there of our splendid land, with all its opportunities, and to persuade them to come over here and live with us. We offered them all kinds of privileges and inducements if they would only come and possess our land, and now they are here we must face the situation."

"Our greatest hope and opportunity is in the children of our foreign-born citizen, and we must realize that many of these are now Canadian born and so have the birthright and all the privileges of Canadian citizenship. The brightest spot in the work to me is the great awakening of public opinion that has taken place in the last few years upon this subject. Perhaps the greatest need is for suitable teachers to take up this important work. The demand is so much greater than the supply that here is one place where we can materially help the educational authorities by trying to persuade suitable teachers to go out into those districts."

"The L.O.D.E. for some years has been sending libraries to these schools. A rule of ours is that our books may be taken home by the children for their parents, and older brothers and sisters to read, and this rule seems to be fully taken advantage of. In a few cases we have presented gramophones and suitable records to foreign schools. I wish a gramophone and patriotic records could be presented to every foreign school for, if we could inspire these people with a new love for our patriotic songs, instead of songs of their own country, I think we should have gone a long way toward making them loyal Canadians."

"I leave this suggestion with you, that you adopt some of these schools; present them with gramophones and records, pictures or books, and take an interest in them in whatever way you can. Night schools should be in operation wherever there are alien-born people and every effort should be made to induce them to attend. Largely because of their ignorance of our language the alien becomes the easy prey of the agitator and the unprincipled politician."

"What have we women, up to the present time, done for our foreign-born sisters, who have come to make their homes in this country? I fear very little. Their lives to us seem to hold little in the future beyond drudgery and repression; they seem to be largely dominated by their men. The girls are forced (we are told) to marry very young, often men chosen by their fathers. Would it not be possible for us to place women community workers in these thickly populated foreign districts? They could then visit the women and the girls in their homes, familiarize them with our language, gain their confidence, teach them elementary health conditions, make them realize the work of Canadian citizenship, and generally help them to adjust themselves to conditions in this country of their adoption."

"Will your organization take definite action in some of these directions? It is so easy to talk, but we do need action. By united effort we shall certainly achieve a united Canada."





## Children like their cereals more—

*eat more—with this wholesome milk*

Eager to get out in the air—to play *outside*—the kiddies are often too impatient to eat a hearty breakfast.

Low-cost, nourishing food—like porridge and other cereals, should be made appetizing for them by using rich, creamy milk.

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## Rural Delinquency

Juvenile Delinquents and for Reasons Distinctly Rural.—

By Judge Ethel MacLachlan of Saskatchewan

JUVENILE delinquency is the product of the rural districts, and small towns, as well as of the crowded cities. The most prevalent delinquencies, are those of theft, breaking into unoccupied houses, running away from home, mischief, assault and immorality. Some things we have to deal with are sad, some are funny, some are cruel, some are degrading, but all involve an individual and interesting study.

Many children in the small towns and rural districts, get into mischief simply because they have too much time on their hands. In the majority of small towns there is no place for children to go after school hours except the pool rooms and restaurants. Each of the latter are good in themselves, but the surroundings and associates are very detrimental to a boy's moral welfare.

I have never been guilty of condemning a game of pool under proper surroundings. If this game took place in fit and proper surroundings, without the profane language, questionable stories, smoke-filled atmosphere, where gambling was abolished, and idle "good-for-nothing's" were not allowed to enter, I would advocate boys spending part of their time at the game, but as long as it is the meeting place for all the professional gamblers, the hoboos, the idlers, lazy and profane, as it is in some places, it will continue to be a menace to the physical and moral welfare of boys.

For some reason, boys in small towns, love to congregate in Chinese restaurants. As far as Chinese go, I have nothing to say against them, as I always receive kind and courteous treatment from them, but I have been told by boys who stay out late at night in these restaurants, that they like to hear the stories the men tell, stories which they have told me, they cannot repeat to their mothers and sisters.

### Preventatives

As a partial preventative I would suggest a substitute for the pool rooms and the restaurants in the form of a community hall, where children and adults may gather for social, educational and recreational purposes, and also educate the adults to take an interest in "child welfare."

The call boy, like the night messenger boy, is subjected to temptations to do wrongly. Darkness is an incentive for boys to get into trouble. In fact, it is for men, since "Men love darkness rather than light." Several call boys have come into the court the last two years for shop-breaking and theft. The last boy, Jack, was 15 years of age. His hours were from eight at night till eight in the morning. Naturally, Jack likes company to cheer him in his lonely work. He therefore induces a boy, Joe, to leave his own home several nights to go out with him, while Joe tells his parents he is sleeping with his friend, Jack. What is the result? These boys broke into stores at night at least a half-a-dozen of times before they were caught, and if not checked, would have become professional shop-breakers. Instead of sending them, for the first offence in the court, to the reformatory, both were found positions, and each has to pay to the owner of the store, \$50 out of their own earnings, paying \$1.50 per week. Possibly parting each week with their hard-earned money will have a good result, the necessary result of prevention.

The boy, Joe, spoken of in the last illustration, used his time setting up pins in the pool room. Some days he would be busy, some days not, some days he would earn 50 cents, some days a dollar, and \$1.50. I asked this boy to give up this occupation, which would be of no benefit to him in after life, and placed him the same day his case came in the court, with a shoemaker, to learn the trade. He had left the shoemaker to go to the pool room.

### Newspaper Selling

While this occupation may bring some dollars to the pocket of the boy, in most cases the harm done to the boy, especially of selling late at night, more than compensates for all the money he earns. He gradually learns to like the "life of the street," and his home loses all its attraction for him. Sometimes greedy parents even pound a boy when he does not bring as much money home at night as is expected. This often embitters the boy against the father and sometimes leads to boys finally running away from their homes. It also has made boys steal money in order to make up the requisite amount.



Ethel MacLachlan.

While the wandering spirit is sometimes found in young people, usually when a child runs away from home, the home conditions are such that he finds himself unhappy there. It may be over-work, cruelty, or greediness of the parents, immorality in the home, constant quarrels between the father and mother, drunkenness, lack of love from step-parents, etc., etc.

Recently, a young girl of 15 years came in the court at Regina, for theft of money, clothing and other articles from her employers. Tracing back the causes of her downfall, we find she lives in the country on the farm. Her story is that she ran away from home several times, on account of having to work too hard on the land, picking stones, plowing, and in general, doing a man's work. The first time she ran away, she was met by a man on the train, who in getting in conversation with her, learned that she was getting off at a certain town to spend the night there. He talked very kindly to her, and on reaching the town got off himself and registered at the hotel for the both of them, as husband and wife. Shortly after he was sent to jail for 12 months for acting immorally with this girl at the hotel that night. She went out to work for a while in Moose Jaw, and behaved herself properly and gave good satisfaction. Her mother came to Moose Jaw and took her back home. About a month ago, she came to Regina. She worked in three or four places during one month, and stole from each one. She says a girl living here told her to do house-work because she could almost make a living stealing things, and she would not likely be caught. During her short stay in Regina, she seemed to meet very bad companions. Several young men met her at dances and wanted her to go with them to hotels for the night when the dances were over. She tells me she refused. She was sent to an institution for training and teaching.

Mary came into the court for stealing a diamond ring from her employer in one of our cities. What led to her theft? Mary lived in the country, and her trial was held in a nearby town. Before Mary came into the court I visited her home to see what were her home conditions. Words fail me to describe the wretched conditions of the place. It might be called a house, but never a home. In the mother's arms was a baby of about four months, whose face, neck, ears and head were literally covered with disgusting-looking sores; bleeding and swollen. The next little boy of about three years was also covered with the same kind of sores. When Mary appeared she was afflicted the same way. There were three or four other small children in the home, dirty and wretched, but nice looking. One boy of 12 years had stopped school and was working for a farmer, which was against the School Attendance Act. Another boy of about 17 years was sitting in the home, feeble-minded and subjected to fits, so unable to work. A bed stood near, in which a married daughter had just died two weeks previously with tuberculosis, and a dirty cradle stood near the bed, in which the daughter's baby had died a week after the mother. You may ask where is the father of this wretched home?



I am told he is serving a ten-year term in the penitentiary at Prince Albert for committing a terrible offence against this very same daughter, Mary, who is now in the court for stealing. She is now 15 years old, and he began his beastly conduct with Mary when she was only ten years old. He had also served a five-year term in the penitentiary for the same offence with an older daughter. Everybody knew Mary's history in the town, she was, therefore, subjected to much temptation. She is talked about and her home is so wretched that she decides to run away. She scrubbed and earned a ticket to Saskatoon, hired out, and fell to the temptation of stealing what looked bright and pretty to her—a diamond ring. You might ask, "Why didn't she tell her mother what was going on?" and the answers are:

1. She was too young to know her father was doing wrong.  
2. Then he told her he would kill her if she told.

3. Finally, when she did tell her mother, she only got a scolding, and her mother said she could not help it.

So this girl comes from a home where there is degradation, poverty, crime, filth, disease and tuberculosis. With such surroundings and training, could we expect her not to steal or to resist worse temptations. It may surprise some readers that she was not sent at once to a reformatory. She was given a chance to make good in a foster home, and so far has done well.

#### Partially Canadianized

Some of the New Canadian children become dissatisfied with their own home surroundings when they get a taste of staying a while in a clean, up-to-date Canadian home, sometimes causes them to run away. The running away from home even without theft or other offences, brings a child into the juvenile court, as usually they are picked up wandering around by the police.

#### Adults' Quarrels Responsible

Peter lives in a lonely part of the country, a long distance from school, so has just started going, as he can now ride a horse. One of his chores is to watch the cows and cattle in the pastures. Near his own cows are the cows and horses of his neighbors, and Peter thought it would be fun to take the hobbles off these horses, to take the bells from the cows necks, so this is what he did do. When asked why he took the hobbles from the horses, his reply was "So they will run away from Mr. —." "Why do you take the cow bells from their necks?" "So Mr. — can't find them." These, as you see, are all sensible answers, and truthful, but back of the boy's mischievousness is the real cause of the trouble, namely, the parents of this boy and the complainant have been in a law-suit just previously, and now this boy is taking revenge (revenge is sweet), possibly of his own accord, but more probably on account of being urged on by his parents. The parents in this, like in many other similar cases, are more to blame than the boy, and when it is possible to obtain evidence that they have induced their children to get into trouble, they are punished, and the children told not to get into similar trouble in future.

Sometimes children hitting or assaulting other children, or some boy cutting the wire fence of his neighbor, or shooting his neighbor's horse, or dog, etc., etc., all have their origin in an old law-suit between the parents of these children, and the wound, instead of being allowed to heal, is continually opened and widened by encouraging the children to carry on the fight.

A bachelor sometimes vacates his home on the prairie for the winter, leaving in it odds and ends which may be of use to himself, but practically useless to anyone else. Other families vacate their winter homes on the prairie, and move either to the city, or to a warmer climate. Usually these unoccupied shacks and houses seem to afford a real temptation to mischievous boys. The windows usually become a target and once they are broken an entrance is easily gained. Then begins the theft, sometimes of things valueless, but often otherwise. Sometimes, when there is nothing to steal, mischief and damage to property, as it is called in court terms, takes place. For cases



# Crown Brand Syrup

*"How I add digestion to doughnuts"*

#### Aunt Mary's Doughnut Recipe

3 tablespoons Mazola Oil (or 1/4 cup butter)  
3 cups flour  
1/4 cup Benson's Corn Starch  
1/4 cup sugar 1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup "CROWN BRAND" SYRUP  
2 well beaten eggs 3 teaspoons Baking Powder  
1 cup milk  
Cream butter. Add sugar and corn syrup and mix well together. Add well beaten eggs and beat until the ingredients are well blended. Alternate, adding the milk and sifted dry ingredients. Toss on the floured board. Cut 1/2 inch thick and fry in deep Mazola or fat, then drain. Do not turn the cakes more than once after they rise to the top, as this makes them tough.

**D**OUGHNUTS were just doughnuts—until I discovered "The Great Sweetener." They eat so easy, these fried cakes, they digest so well that I want all ambitious housewives to enjoy my recipe. That one cupful of "CROWN BRAND" Syrup works wonders—it mellows the whole recipe. I am proving every day to an admiring household that "CROWN BRAND" Syrup is, in truth, "The Great Sweetener." Then, each spoonful adds digestibility, because "CROWN BRAND" Syrup is practically predigested. And digestibility in doughnuts is everything! In these days of the high cost of baking, "CROWN BRAND" Syrup is so reasonably priced. Don't admit to anyone that YOU haven't tried it!

**I**F you have not yet discovered "The Great Sweetener," if you have used "CROWN BRAND" Syrup only as a spread for daily bread and griddle cakes, try it now for baking. But try it soon with Aunt Mary's Doughnut Recipe!

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horses and carriages, dogs, cows, flowers, trees, fences, etc., all with real metal stands for them, and everything else you could think of to make you the most wonderful and beautiful Dolls' Village you could think of. You will be the envy of all your friends when you get this marvelous outfit.

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wants "Dewkist Bouquet," because one 10c package will perfume more articles than a dollar bottle of ordinary perfume. It's no trouble at all to sell it. You'll sell them all in an hour. It's easy. Then return our money, only \$3.50, and we will immediately send you this complete outfit just as shown above—and all 27 other pieces to arrange the pretty village. Moreover, we will pay all delivery charges. If you cannot sell all the goods you may return them and receive premiums or cash commission for what you do sell. Write to-day, girls. Don't lose a minute. Address:  
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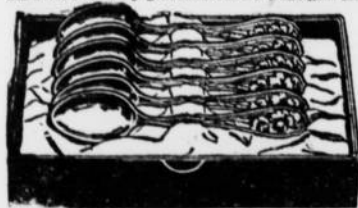
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We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Coronation Bouquet." It is so delicate and fragrant that we know every woman who tries it once will use it always, so we are sparing no expense to secure representatives in all parts of Canada who will help us by introducing this lovely new perfume to their friends and neighbors. That is why we offer to give away these magnificent and costly premiums.

**Will you sell just 16 bottles among your friends at only 25c. each?**

You can do it quickly and easily in your spare time as everybody you know will gladly try a bottle of this lovely new perfume at only 25c. Send us your name and address to-day and we will send you the 16 bottles all postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our money, only \$4.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only seven of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We arrange to pay all delivery charges right to your door.

**REMEMBER YOU TAKE NO RISK.** You do not spend a cent of your own money. We trust you with our goods until sold, and if for any reason you cannot sell them we will take them back and give you beautiful premiums or pay you a big cash commission on the quantity you do sell. Write to-day. Address:  
**THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. D40 Toronto, Ont.**

**Everybody Buys Our Seeds**  
**BIG SCHOOL OUTFIT**  
18 PRIZES IN ONE GIVEN



Everything you need for school work, in a strong, light, brass-trimmed, well-made fibre case to keep and carry all these good things: 12 good lead pencils with pocket clip; 1 fountain pen, filler and pocket clip; 3-piece drawing set; 6 drawing pins; 1 hardwood ruler; 2 50-page memo pads; 12 colored crayons; 1 painting book; 1 printing outfit; 6 blotters; 6 Charlie Chaplin Scribbles; 1 Japanese pencil box; 1 ink and pencil eraser; 10 beautifully colored bird cards; 20 up-to-date Canadian view cards; 6 ink tablets to make 3 bottles of ink; combination game sheets for the following games: Chess, Checkers, German Prison Puzzle, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, Authors, Nine Men Morris. This grand complete school outfit given for selling only \$5.00 worth of our sure-growing flower and vegetable seeds at 10 cents a packet. **IT'S TWICE AS EASY TO SELL TWO KINDS OF GOODS.** Send no money—we trust you. Mail your order NOW. **THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY** (22nd year in business), Seed Dept. G.G.S.S., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**  
**PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

**Where are The Doo Dads?**

The artist wishes us to tell his thousands of friends that he is away in Doo Land making a fresh set of Doo Dad pictures. He has sent back word that they will be the best Doo Dad pictures you ever saw. Watch this page for the date when they will appear.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.**



The great Racing Automoto is built exactly like a 6 cylinder 30 horse power motor car. It has real electric headlights, rubber tires, artillery wheels, long sweeping hood, inside self-starter and cushion seat, steering wheel, radiator, electric horn, lamps, etc.

**HERE IS THE GRANDEST PROPOSITION EVER MADE**

**BOYS**, you can earn this big, handsome racing Automoto and be the pride of the town. Automotoring is the greatest sport ever invented; you simply jump in the car, apply the self-starter, put your feet on the pedals and go spinning along to beat the band. In fact, the Automoto will do everything a real auto will do but burn up gasoline. Beats bicycling all hollow, and just think of it boys, you can get a racing Automoto absolutely free and a jim dandy electric flashlight as well, that anybody would be proud to own. It has a real bullseye searchlight and is fully 7 inches long.

If you are a live go-ahead boy and these two grand prizes interest you just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the demand for our delightful new "Fairy Garland" perfume, which we ask you to sell among your friends at only 25c per bottle.

We will send you just 15 bottles of this exquisite new

floral perfume, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our \$3.75 when your sales are completed and we'll promptly send you the magnificent flashlight all charges paid, and the big Automoto you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine prize to your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.

**Hurry Boys.** Be the first Automoto driver in your town. Other boys are earning these fine searchlights and great cars and you can too. You take no risk. If you cannot sell all the packages, you can return them and get prizes or cash for what you do sell. Write today to:  
**GOLD DOLLAR MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Dept. A. 40 Toronto, Ont. 14D

of this kind, where the offence is a first one, the offenders are usually asked to make full restitution (if possible, out of their own earnings), and returned to their homes on probation, reporting weekly to a proper appointed probation officer.

**Sunday Idleness**

The unoccupied Sunday is very often spent in getting into mischief and trouble, as stated above. Boys wandering aimlessly around on the prairie, where perhaps for some reason or other there is no church, and if there is one, they may never attend, often and often get into trouble of this kind. Where there is no church or Sunday school established, if some Christian person or group of persons would have a gathering of children with their parents of a Sunday afternoon, in their different farm homes, and have some reading and a good "sing song," a lot of juvenile delinquency could be prevented.

The late dance and the long, lonely auto ride is also responsible for juvenile delinquency, especially amongst young girls. While I believe that the dance and the auto each have their place in the world, and can give pleasure to young as well as old people, yet to those who have young daughters, and who happen to read this article, I would give a kindly word of warning, suggesting that they be careful with whom their girls dance, and with whom they allow them to walk or drive home, unchaperoned, late at night, or with whom they allow them to go on long, lonely auto rides. I will not take up space giving illustrations of girls who have fallen in this way, suffice it is to say, "They have been misled," and have fallen.

The conditions under which some families live, all crowded together in one or two rooms, tends to immorality, and this in turn, leads to immorality.

When you step into some of the homes of our New Canadians and see them filled with children, but conspicuous for the lack of a toy, or plaything, or a pretty picture on the walls, it is not hard to understand why a boy or girl who goes to a town store once or twice a year, finds it hard to resist the temptations of taking a nicely-colored rubber ball, or a pretty doll, or book, etc., and at other times will take money from the till to buy ice cream and candies, etc. Adults and children who have these luxuries all the time may not realize the temptation through which others, less fortunate, are passing.

In the juvenile court, one of our aims is to find out the cause or reason why each child is brought into the court. This is what makes the work interesting. Very few children come into the court whose home training and surroundings are what they should be. If we ever have model homes, we will have very little need of juvenile courts.

**Religion and Life**

Continued from Page 41

alism, to make a great and noble Canadian nation. And if you want to do that you may come to find that the despised immigrant has some qualities that will help. Often he has a love of freedom and a social idealism that are invaluable assets to any national life that assimilates him. If you will treat him well he will help you in the work of making Canada great.

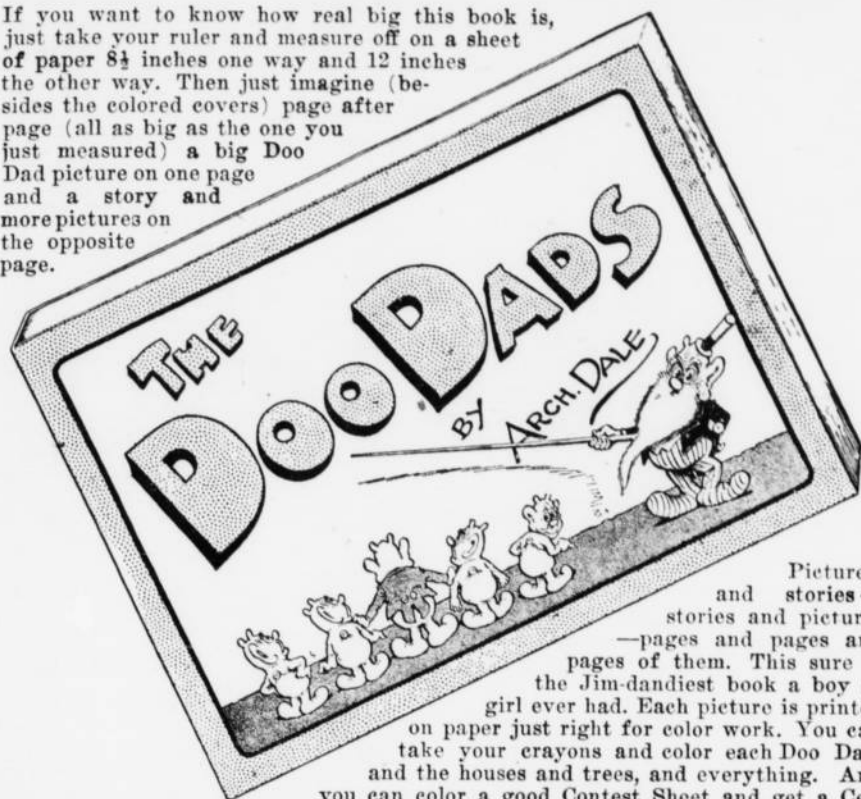
The ideal for Canada then is that of a strong, clean, upstanding nation, glorying in the vigor of its youth and stretching its powerful limbs for the peaceful combat of the future. In its own ranks this young nation shall cherish the ideal of service for the good of all and prejudice and passion that divide shall not hold sway over us. Every man among us shall spread the gospel of service, of "give" instead of "get." Then shall we come to have in this great Dominion a nation that fears God, lives righteously and plays a helpful part in the world, one that recognizes that its good need not imply the hurt of any other land and that seeks to hasten the time when men and nations shall brothers be the whole world over.

There is the ideal for Canada—will you help to bring it to pass?



## IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

If you want to know how real big this book is, just take your ruler and measure off on a sheet of paper  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches one way and 12 inches the other way. Then just imagine (besides the colored covers) page after page (all as big as the one you just measured) a big Doo Dad picture on one page and a story and more pictures on the opposite page.



tificate of Merit, and maybe a cash prize too. Sure, you'll get a cash prize, won't you? You'll be careful and make the bestest Contest Sheet ever.

the boys and girls in our world. Why, they couldn't do things about their queer little country and did, in their boys and girls do in our country. It was just too funny So the Artist drew pictures of them in all their capers. He showed them as he found them the first day he saw them. He went with them on their annual squirrel hunt, and also when they captured the famous Gazooka. He saw them on a hunting trip and also when they went bird nesting. And he showed them how to build a submarine, and put on a circus, and hold a sports day, and do rough riding on bull frogs, and run street cars and automobiles, and go swimming, and how to hold a winter carnival, and snowball fights, and lots and lots of other things that I can't tell you about here. And he got to know and like old Doc. Sawbones, and

### THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Every boy and girl who sends in a nicely colored Contest Sheet will get the Certificate of Merit which is pictured on this page. This is one of the very best things I give to my boy and girl friends. It is a regular diploma and tells all about the fine work you did. You will be proud to keep it and show it to all your friends. On the first page there is a big red seal and a blue ribbon. In the middle there are pictures of all the Doo Dad folks you like so well, and besides, a picture of the artist. And your name is on it and it is signed by the artist, and there is another seal and ribbon. It surely is about the nicest ever, and printed in colors and everything. And you can't ever guess what's on the back page till you see it.



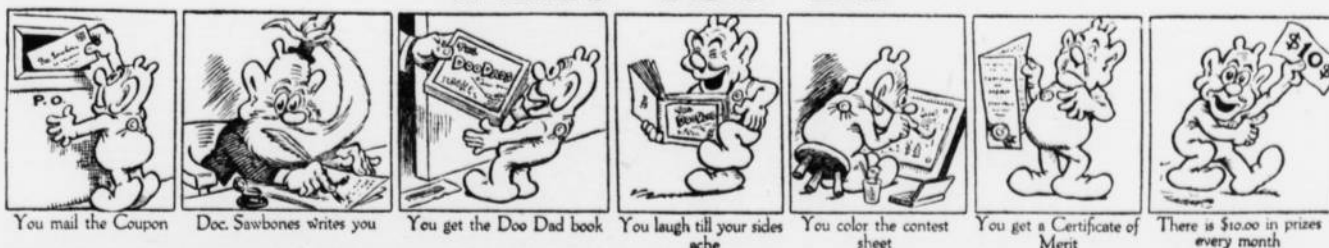
### THE MONTHLY DOO DAD COLORING CONTEST

With every Doo Dad Book that every boy or girl gets under the terms of my free offer, told about on page six of this letter, I will send a special Contest Sheet. This is a loose sheet in the book and looks like the one you see on this page, but of course it isn't colored.

You take this contest sheet and color it nicely with your crayons, and mail it to me when you have it done, and try for one of the prizes told about below. If you don't know just how to color this sheet read the directions given on the back of it and practice on coloring the pictures in your book before you do the Contest Sheet.



### WHAT YOU DO



You mail the Coupon

Doc. Sawbones writes you

You get the Doo Dad book

You laugh till your sides ache

You color the contest sheet

You get a Certificate of Merit

There is \$10.00 in prizes every month

\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
<b>Monthly Cash Prizes</b> Each month I will give to the boy or girl sending the best colored Contest Sheet—Five Dollars Cash. And to the second best—Three Dollars. And to the third best—Two Dollars. And the names of the month's cash winners will be published in the Doo Dad pictures about the middle of next month.			
First Prize	\$5	Second Prize	\$3
Third Prize	\$2		
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

DOCTOR SAWBONES,

290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc: I want Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book. Get a hustle on and tell me right away how I can get it free.

My Name is.....

My P.O. is..... Prov.....

I am..... years old. Boy or Girl.....



## \$250 in Cash Prizes!



to  
**Boys and Girls  
living on Farms!**

**Everybody Read This!**

BECAUSE gophers are a pest and eat up farm profits, and because we know the best, quickest and cheapest way to kill gophers is to use

**Kill-Em-Quick**

we are making this unusual offer to Boys and Girls, under 21 years of age, who are living on farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Show this advertisement to your Father and Mother.

### OUR CASH OFFER:

We offer \$250 cash, divided into 34 prizes as follows:—

1st Prize.....\$50.00 cash	3rd Prize.....\$15.00 cash
2nd Prize.....\$25.00 cash	4th Prize.....\$10.00 cash

and 30 additional cash prizes of \$5 each, making 34 prizes in all, and a total of \$250.

### See Your Druggist or Dealer

Your family Druggist or Dealer in town has the printed Rules of the Contest. You or Dad get a copy from him. Borrow a camera when the time comes. Get your Dad to kill gophers with Kill-Em-Quick. Then Photograph the dead gophers. Win one of the prizes!

### Why Do We Do It?

The reason back of our offer is this: We want some good photographs for next year's advertising to prove how Kill-Em-Quick kills gophers. Everybody who uses Kill-Em-Quick knows how wonderful it is, but everybody does not yet use and know Kill-Em-Quick. So these photographs you take will help us next year to help more farmers kill gophers!

So, you Boys and Girls on the farms, and the Dealers in town, and we in Regina will make something out of our Gopher Contest, if we all work together. At the same time Kill-Em-Quick will increase your "dad's" 1920 farm profits by a mighty big lot—perhaps \$1,000 or more. He can buy a package for 100 acres at a cost of only \$1.20. Think what a big saving (perhaps \$1,000) for such a small sum.



100-acre size  
\$1.20  
40-acre size  
60c

Kill-Em-Quick Co. (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

## President Reynolds Goes East

President J. B. Reynolds, of Manitoba Agricultural College, has tendered his resignation to take effect in July. Mr. Reynolds has accepted the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, and will assume charge immediately upon leaving Western Canada. G. C. Creelman, for many years president of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed agent-general for Ontario, in London.

President Reynolds, before coming to Winnipeg, was in charge of the Department of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, and had been on the teaching staff of that institution for 22 years.

The Guide asked President Reynolds whether he would care to make any announcement to the farmers in connection with his resignation. Mr. Reynolds, in reply, gave The Guide the following statement:

April 9, 1920.

To the Farmers of Manitoba and Western Canada:

My acceptance of a position in Ontario is attended by many regrets. In the five years since I came to Manitoba, something, it is hoped, of the western spirit of courageous enterprise and optimism has filtered into my consciousness. One can hardly live in the West without partaking of that spirit of hope, and one cannot leave the West without regretting loss of contact with western affairs and western men.

It is not regret, however, but gratitude and affection which are uppermost in my mind at the moment. The farmers of Manitoba and the West, both collectively in their organizations and individually, have invariably, during my time here, supported the Agricultural College, and it has been my very great privilege to form many personal friendships among them. No higher compliment has been paid to me in the West, and through me to the Agricultural College, than the invitations I have received to speak at the farmers' conventions. Twice at Edmonton, once at Saskatoon, once at Regina, and at every session from 1916 to 1920 at the Manitoba United Farmers Convention at Brandon, it has been my pleasure to be invited to address the conventions, and to receive expressions of encouragement and support.

I commend the Manitoba Agricultural College and the other agricultural colleges and schools of the West to the intelligent sympathy and support of the United Farmers. The cause of agricultural education is the farmers'

## CREAM

### Sweet and Sour

That shippers are perfectly satisfied with the cream returns from us is definitely indicated by the large number of repeat shipments received. If you have not shipped to us yet give us a trial. We are positive that you will be satisfied with our prices, grading and weight.

Cans Returned Same Day.

Remittance made  
following day

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.**

91-95 Lusted St., Winnipeg

acteristics in common. They are usually bearded and have short, compact heads; the straw is rather weak; the kernels are extremely large, and, as a rule, exceptionally hard. Most or all the Durum varieties are more resistant to drought than ordinary wheats. This does not mean, however, that they will produce a good crop under very adverse conditions. Some of them show a good deal of resistance to rust, though they vary considerably in this respect. In the bread-making qualities of the flour made from Durum varieties, there are very large variations. Some of the varieties, such as Kubanka, are excellent for bread-making, while others, the majority perhaps, are decidedly inferior. The flour is usually of a yellow color, sometimes bright and pleasing as in the case of Kubanka, and in other instances dull and unattractive. It is obvious, therefore, that if one decides to grow Durum wheat, the choice of the particular variety to be sown is not a matter of indifference.

The objections to the best varieties of Durum wheat arise not only from the yellow color of the flour (a shade which is not fashionable at present), but to the extreme hardness of the kernels. Durum wheat in pure condition cannot be ground into flour by exactly the same system as ordinary wheat, and if the miller has to deal with a mixture of Durum wheat and common wheat, the problem presented is very troublesome. Naturally, the millers are averse to changing their methods and will not do so unless forced by a shortage of ordinary wheat and the presence on the market of considerable quantities of Durum.

### The Illogical Consumer

The yellow color of the flour is an objection the seriousness of which can easily be exaggerated. Provided, as in the case of Kubanka, the color is bright, it is hard to imagine that the public would long refuse to purchase the flour. The usual demand, however, is for white flour even if it has to be bleached, and for yellow butter even if it has to be artificially colored. Of course, the public is not very logical in setting these standards, but those who grow wheat for sale must bear in mind the wishes of the consumers.

In the north-western United States there was a hard struggle before Durum wheat finally became established as a recognized and profitable article of commerce. Probably a similar struggle will occur in Canada, and those who are pioneers in the growing of Durum wheat may very likely find it unprofitable, though it seems almost certain that ultimately Durum varieties will be more remunerative to farmers in the southern portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan than the varieties which are now usually grown there.

It is difficult to advise farmers what should be done at present. So long as there is a good demand for Durum wheat for seed purposes all will go well, but it will be a different matter when attempts are made to sell the wheat in the ordinary way for milling. A commission firm in Winnipeg, has been quoted as having given the following advice: "Don't grow any more Durum until more is grown." This sums up the matter very well. A farmer, before sowing much of this kind of wheat, should assure himself that there will be a profitable market for it. Such

Continued on Page 54

IN  
**N.E. Sask.  
Black Loam  
Belt**

**Mixed Farming  
NEVER FAILS**

This splendid soil always produces great quantities of feed. Poplar bluffs protect stock and crop from hot and cold winds.

We Recommend  
**The Carrot River  
Valley** TISDALE DISTRICT

We specialize in improved and wild land.

Write us for Map and Booklet.

**Black & Armstrong**  
WINNIPEG. MANITOBA

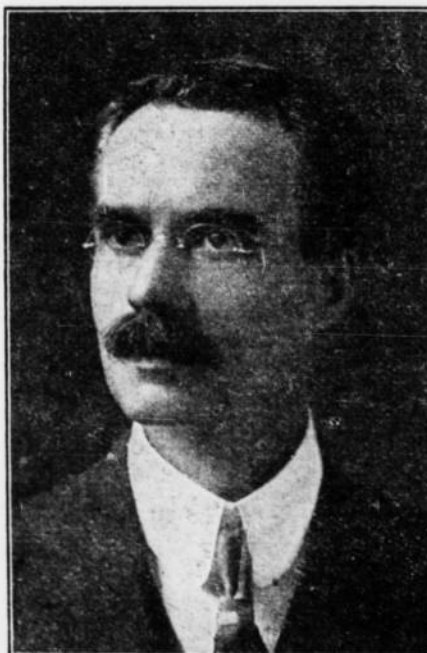
### Wool Handlers' Profits

Figures from the U.S. government control of wool disclose the profits which wool handlers in some of the western States have been making in the past. As is suggested by the following from News Notes, the publication of the Colorado Agricultural College, all this profit could be saved for the producers by a system of co-operative handling:

"In 1917 Colorado wool was sold in the ordinary way, through local and travelling buyers and speculators, as well as through regular commission merchants. In 1918 the government took over the wool, buying strictly on grade, and on a fixed commission basis. The prices for 1918 were based on the July prices of 1917. It might be supposed that the sheep men would get the same for their wool both years.

"Letters were sent out last fall to sheep men grazing on the National Forests in Colorado, asking for prices received both in 1917 and 1918. Replies showed a market increase in favor of commission sales. One man who sold wool in 1917 for 28 cents got 60 cents in 1918 for the same kind of wool. Spreads of 15, 20 and 25 cents were not uncommon. Some few who got as much in 1917 as in 1918 were those who sold direct on commission each year. Only three men got less in 1918 than in 1917. The average increase in 1918 was 10 cents per pound for all sheep men reporting.

"This is not necessarily an argument for government control of wool buying, though there is need for some public regulation of wool commission houses. The aim is to encourage wool growers to sell wool in a business-like way, through direct co-operative shipments to standard commission houses. If sales are made to direct buyers, first find out, through some responsible source, what wool is worth."



J. B. Reynolds

cause, and the agricultural schools and colleges are entitled to receive the farmers' support, their advice, and will welcome their friendly criticism.—J. B. Reynolds.

### Durum Wheat

The word Durum is not applied merely to a variety of wheat, but to a group of varieties which differ from each other almost as much as the various sorts of ordinary wheat. The Durum varieties have, however, several char-



## HORSES

**HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LATZELL**  
Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.  
Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday, 250 to 500 head always on hand.  
Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses  
are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-  
year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can  
always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares  
and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap.  
Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and  
attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a  
specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell  
& Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, ISONZO**  
(83125). Imported August, 1910, by Robert  
Burgess & Son, Wenona, Illinois, black, foaled  
April 21, 1908, class A1; good foal getter. Only  
reason for selling, travelled same route for 13-2  
years. Thos. H. Drayton, Neepawa, Man. 13-2

**SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION,**  
Tudor, 3415. Foaled April 8, 1906; black. First  
class certificate. Highly recommended by Govern-  
ment. Enrolled for 1920. Inspected. Act  
quick, \$500 cash. David Lamberton, Ormiston,  
Sask. 15-2

**A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO**  
horses infested with bots and worms is wasted.  
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and  
aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products  
Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

**JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,**  
breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons,  
both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature  
your own stallion; at your own price and terms.  
Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

**EDEN GROVE PERCHERON STOCK FARM**  
offers for sale stallions rising two to six years,  
class A. Some Brandon winners and champion  
at Portage Fair. Victory Bonds accepted. A.  
Ingleton, Bagot, Man. 13-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,**  
Noir (2283), grandson of Brilliant, nine  
years, color, black. Good stock horse, four  
years in district. Snap for somebody needing  
good horse. C. W. Johnson, Melval, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED SEVEN YEAR GREY PER-**  
cheron stallion (5817), seven years, 2,000 lbs.  
Sound and in good health. Sure foal getter.  
Has been three years on same route. Terms  
right. A. Fessant, Claydon, Sask. 14-7

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE OR SHEEP,**  
Percheron stallion, Challenge, 12 years old,  
weight 1,900 lbs., No. 5834 (54879). Class A.  
Life license. W. B. Thompson, Milestone,  
Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION,**  
Memorandum, rising 12; sire, Memento;  
dam, Lottie Royell by Royell. Travelled three  
years in this district and left 65 per cent. foals.  
Price \$500. Apply R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 15-4

**SELLING—THREE-YEAR CLYDESDALE**  
stallion, Prince Blend, 20557; well ribbed; best  
breeding; with size and quality. Should make  
ton horse. Sire winner of Royal. D. McCunn,  
Tugaske, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-**  
cheron stallion, weight 2,000, rising seven, black;  
price \$1,200. Splendid individual. Will trade  
for cattle, sheep or heavy horses. Gilbert Bros.,  
Carstairs, Alta. 15-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,**  
rising three, dark grey. Should make ton  
horse. Has good feet and legs. D. L. Loree  
Nanton, Alta. 15-3

**PERCHERON STALLION, THREE YEARS OLD,**  
registered. Related in neighbourhood; must sell.  
Fine colt, about 1,700. Martin Nelson, Liberty,  
Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE MARES, ALSO**  
Stud header, imported. Enrolled schedule A.  
Good buying. James Thomson, Hamiota,  
Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE**  
stallion, Buchlyvie of Lauder, rising four years  
old. Price low. Apply Mrs. Hunter, Spring-  
ridge, Alta. 15-2

**SELLING—THREE REGISTERED CLYDES-**  
dale stallions, ages two, seven, eight; ton horses.  
foal getters and good stock horses. McCallum  
Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, THEA-**  
dore 2nd (4552) 74973; color grey, weight 2,100,  
very quiet, good foal-getter. H. R. Kerfoot,  
Macoun, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN**  
stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes  
50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham,  
Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, EIGHT**  
years old. Sure stock horse. Arthur Forbes,  
Craven, Sask. 14-2

**SUFFOLK STALLIONS, ALL AGES, FROM**  
finest imported stock. Also car of young work  
horses. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 8-10

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SENSATION,**  
imported, 13667. Foaled 1911. Sure  
getter. John Beaton, Delia, Alta. 15-3

**FOR SALE—HACKNEY STALLION, PRIDE OF**  
Rock Lake, 923, raising four years. William  
Wright, Plumas, Man. 15-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE**  
stallion, two years, weight about 1,500. J. N.  
Edwards, Kincaid, Sask. 15-3

## CATTLE

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS:**  
Venture, sired by Edgecote Turk, two two-year-  
olds, two 18 months old and one 11 months old.  
Also some cows with calves. Norman Kydd,  
Wapella, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS,**  
two cows, with calves at foot, sired by King Tom,  
one two-year-old and two year-old heifers; one  
bull 10 months old. James Guild, Elkhorn, Man. 15-2

**SELLING—AYRSHIRE HEIFER, \$125, 14**  
months. Also yearling Ayrshire bull, \$100. Not  
related. Splendid chance for a good start in  
our favorites. W. H. MacKee, Miniota,  
Man. 15-3

**OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-**  
ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, in-  
cluding Chicago International. Write us. Jean  
du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING  
Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word,  
as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be  
sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide.  
The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for  
at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which  
applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines  
will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising  
must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven  
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-  
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## CATTLE—(Continued)

**SELLING—HEREFORD HEIFERS AND**  
heifer calves, Fairfax breeding; also few cows in  
calf and with calves at foot, by Ronald Fairfax  
(21511). We also have few young bulls left.  
Prices reasonable. All this stock has been well  
wintered, and are in good shape to go out on the  
grass. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm,  
Moosomin, Sask. 14-6

**GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD**  
of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old  
heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale.  
Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner,  
Camrose, Alta. 14-4

**FOR QUICK SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
bulls, 11 and 12 months old. Thick, blocky  
lads. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 13-5

**WANTED—A HOLSTEIN BULL, READY FOR**  
service, about 20 months old. Good color, not  
too dark. Must have good pedigree and good  
individual. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
bulls, one, two months, \$200; one, 10 months,  
\$150. Also good, clean Millett seed, \$6.00 per  
cwt. J. A. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE—SIX CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS,**  
eight to 24 months old. Prices reasonable.  
Leigh Bros., Viscount, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—GALLOWAY BULLS, TWO COMING**  
two years, and several coming one year. D. F.  
Wilson & Son, Fork River, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 11**  
months old, price \$135. George Fullerton,  
Cabri, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, RIS-**  
ing five years, quiet and good individual. Price  
\$225. George Jones, Kenton, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN**  
Bull, three years old in May, roan, \$150. Leslie  
Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS (D-P TYPE),**  
gilt-edged breeding. Dr. Hopkins, Stockwell  
Farm, Surbiton, Sask. 15-4

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ABERDEEN-**  
Angus bull, five years. Price \$250. Alex.  
Burnett, Oxbow, Sask. 15-2

**HEREFORD BULL, REGISTERED, FOUR**  
years, good breeding. Price right. W. G. Hudson,  
Sperling, Man. 15-2

**TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER**  
of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some  
with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315.

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 13**  
months old, \$200. C. E. Thompson, Clearwater,  
Man. 13-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,**  
12 months old. Bonnie Brae strain. R. F.  
Fallis, Souris, Man. 13-4

**FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS**  
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

## CATTLE—(Continued)

**TWO GOOD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-**  
Angus bull calves, year old, April, \$125 each.  
Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 13-3

**SELLING—EIGHT DAIRY COWS, ALSO TWO-**  
year registered red-polled bull. C. H. Bishop,  
Excel, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED SHORTHORN**  
bull calves. John H. Drought, Millwood, Man. 12-4

**SELLING—HOLSTEINS, YOUNG STOCK,**  
Morland, Crystal City, Man. 14-4

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**  
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## SWINE

**BERKSHIRES—BOOKING ORDERS FOR**  
April farrow from large, lengthy, smooth, prolific  
sows of choicest strains. Sired by Sunny Brook  
Successors Rival, 1st prize, Calgary. Best son  
of Ames Rival, champion at States Fairs; also  
Lakeside Goliath and Rivals Best. Three best  
boars in Province. Pairs and trios not akin.  
Choice pigs, \$25; ordinary run, \$15 to \$20.  
Nothing but good individuals sent out. Money  
returned if not satisfactory. Write for breeding  
list and choose the strains you need. \$10 deposit  
with order. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 14-3

**REGISTERED POLAND CHINA, LARGE**  
type from choice imported stock. Matured sows,  
weighing 1000 lbs.; yearling sows, 550, and smooth  
as they make them. The kind that farrow large  
litters. Ten of these sows farrowed 110 pigs last  
spring. Should do better this spring. Nine-  
months-old pigs, weighing 350 to 400 lbs. Are  
you going to raise this kind? If so, I am booking  
orders for spring pigs, \$350 to \$50, according  
to individual. Also a few bred sows. Write  
T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—YOUNG PIGS,**  
10 weeks old, \$20 each; young sow, seven  
months old, \$35. Sow, weighing over 500, far-  
rowed 18 pigs to the litter. Sire, weighing over  
700. Tarn Bros., Lake Frances, Man. 15-2

**YORKSHIRES—BACON TYPE—OUR CHAM-**  
pion herd boar, three years old, \$85; boar, 10  
months, \$75; boar, eight months, \$65; boar, six  
months, \$55. These young boars have been  
selected for show purposes, but owing to high  
costs we have decided not to show this summer.  
These prices are low. If you are in need of a  
good hog select one of them. Philip Leech,  
Baring, Sask. 14-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, 10**  
weeks old, \$15 each. J. D. Whitehead, Nutana,  
Sask. 14-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, SEVEN**  
months old, \$25 each. R. E. Brown, Oakner,  
Man. 14-2

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**SELLING—CHOICE, PURE-BRED LONG**  
Berkshire sows, farrowed June, 1919. In pig to  
Wheatland Champion, 54677 (bred by the  
Wright Farms, Drinkwater, Sask.). Will farrow  
about May 1st. Price \$65 each. Also some  
Berkshire sows, farrowed August, 1919 (not  
bred) \$30 each. Wm. D. Lyon, Haddo Farm,  
Deveron, Sask. 14-2

**REGISTERED YORKS, 5 MONTHS OLD;**  
\$30 each; either sex; three months old \$20 each;  
choice stock. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake,  
Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED YORK-**  
shire pigs, farrowed March 17 and 28, \$15 at six  
weeks old, pedigrees included. W. H. Lucy,  
Rosedale Farm, Elgin, Man. 15-4

**BRED HAMPSHIRE SOWS, DUE TO FARROW**  
in May, right type; also Poland-China sow, choice  
Pawnee, 6560, bred to farrow last of April. W. J.  
Connell, Neepawa, Man. 15-2

**TAMWORTH'S—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION**  
quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 15-4

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—C. A. HULS,**  
importer, Togo, Sask. 15-8

## NURSERY STOCK

**MANITOBA'S MOST NORTHERLY NURSERY—**  
Everbearing strawberries, \$7.00 per 100, pruned,  
registered mail. All hardy fruits, flowers, orna-  
mentals. Catalog. W. J. Boughen, Valley  
River, Manitoba. 14-3

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**SELLING—THREE REGISTERED SHORT-**  
horn bulls, 16 months, choice breeding. Big  
type registered Poland-Chinas from prize-win-  
ning stock. John Fennelly, Somerset, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR**  
young horses—Clydesdale stallion, rising four  
H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 15-

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,**  
Shorthorn bulls of all ages. Prices right; terms to  
suit. David Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 9-8

## DOGS

**FOR SALE—BIG ENGLISH SHEEP DOG,**  
yearling, E. E. Baynton's breeding. First \$25  
takes him. H. Schwartz, Ituna, Sask. 15-2

**SABLE, COLLIE PUPS, PURE-BRED, SIX**  
weeks, males, \$10; female, \$7.00. Geo. Grant,  
Storhons, Sask. 15-4

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**MILK GOATS EXPRESSED ANYWHERE,**  
Gostery, North Vancouver, B.C.

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**EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15**  
to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show  
cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and  
keep you supplied with steady work. Write or  
call. Brennan Show Card System, 50 Currie  
Building, 269 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT OF ALBERTA**  
and Saskatchewan, where not already represen-  
ted, agents to write fire, livestock and hail  
insurance. Good contract for the right man.  
Apply Great North Insurance Company, Nova  
Scotia Bank Building, Regina, Sask. 14-8

**MAN WANTS JOB FOR SEASON TO TRAVEL**  
stallion, five years experience. E. Steele, Salt-  
coats, Sask.

**TWO EXPERIENCED YOUNG MEN WANT**  
position on same farm. State wages. Address  
A. Reeder, 148-6 Ave., E., Vancouver, B.C.

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR SALE CARTWRIGHT FARMERS' ELE-**  
vator, capacity about 25,000 bushels; 20-H.P.  
Fairbanks-Morse engine. Tenders for the  
purchase of the elevator will be received up to  
May 1st, 1920. Highest or any tender not  
necessarily accepted. D. C. Davidson, sec-  
retary, Cartwright, Man.

**FARM SUPPLIES—AT BOTTOM WHOLESALE**  
in car lots, sugar, salt, cement, plaster, lime,  
fence posts and lumber; also metal siding and  
roofing, any quantity. McCollum Lumber and  
Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg. 14-2

**SPRUE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR**  
shape, factory price. Stronger, quicker and  
better than galvanized iron. Cheap service.  
Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

**BEulah MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-**  
nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Mat-  
ern. Box 1118 Edmonton, Alta. 14

**SELLING—107 FEET FIVE INCH HEAVY WELL**  
easing, new, drive end and couplings. Wm.  
Hoegi, Quill Lake, Sask. 15-2

**VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.**  
J. B. Martin, 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 14-4

## HONEY

**NEW CROP IN JULY—WEIR BROS., 60 CHES-**  
ter Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10t

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE**  
for prices, delivered, at your station. Enter-  
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**FOR SALE—SPLIT AND ROUND CEDAR**  
posts. J. Wookey, Guernsey, Sask.

## FOXES

**FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-**  
ing force. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 14-2



**TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—BRONZE TURKEYS**, \$5.00 for nine; Embden or African Geese eggs, \$5.00 for five; Rouen or Pekin ducks, eggs, \$2.00 for 10, or \$5.00 for 30. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 13-6

**TURKEYS HELP TO KEEP GRASSHOPPERS** down. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Bowes, Westbourne, Man. 15-4

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**, from pure-bred, imported stock. Price 40 cents per egg. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 15-4

**SELLING—CHOICE TOULOUSE GANDERS**, \$6.00 each. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 15-4

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** eggs, 40 cents each. W. Bach, Willow, Sask. 15-2

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

**ARISTOCRAT BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—From Holtermann's best pens, dark and light matings. Last time exhibited, March, 1920, had 22 entries and won 22 prizes, including best hen, best pullet, best exhibit, all breeds competing. All of my pens are headed by prize-winning males, beautiful birds that show the true Aristocrat breeding. Write for mating list. Egg prices reasonable. W. M. Doidge, Yorkton, Sask. (Member of the Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club.)

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM** first-prize pullet mating pen, Brandon; also third prize cockerel mating. \$5.00 setting. Pen three same breeding as cockerel pen, \$3.00. Rev. Leith & Son, Brandon, RR 5, Man. 14-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING** from best birds I ever owned. Write for descriptive circular before ordering. I can satisfy you. Robert Wilson, Judge and Breeder, Vegreville, Alta. 12-4

**STANDARD BRED BARRED ROCKS, PULLET** mating, splendid winter layers. Pens headed by Holtermann's Aristocrats Direct. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Long Acre Poultry Farm, Charleswood, Man. 14-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** eggs from well barred extra good laying strain, \$3.00 per 15. Charlotte Clarke, Swan River Holstein Farm, Swan River, Man. 15-2

**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—ABSOLUTELY pure-bred. Prize-winners. Record layers. Eggs, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00 setting of 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-7

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, from prize-winning birds, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Fertility guaranteed. Charles Locke, Watson, Sask. 15-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, BRED-TO-LAY**, 40 birds laid 678 eggs in January, February, 15 eggs, \$2.00 or 60 for \$7.00. John McDuffie, Minburn, Alta. 15-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, actual farm raised and bred stock from improved strains, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 15-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM** selected females, headed by choice Aristocrat males, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 for 30. W. A. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 15-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM CHOICE** Barred Rocks. Absolutely pure-bred, from one of the best laying strains, \$4.00 per 15. Mrs. M. Merriek, Box 86, Wainwright, Alta. 15-2

**FROM LARGE, BEAUTIFUL PURE-BRED BARRED** Rocks, good layers, baby chicks, 35 cents each; 15 eggs, \$2.75; 30, \$5.00. Wm. C. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 15-3

**FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$2 FOR** 15; duck eggs, \$2 for 10; \$2 for three goose eggs, setting for one hen. Mrs. R. Tiede, Reaburn, Man. 14-4

**WHITE ROCKS, EXTRA LARGE STOCK, MALE** bird headed first prize pen, Calgary Show, 1919, \$3.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 26; Barred Rocks, \$2.00, 13. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alberta. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, \$2.50 for 15, M.A.C. imported laying strain. Mrs. N. C. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK** eggs, \$3.00 per 15; baby chicks, 35 cents each. A. M. Tambylin, Corretta Dell Farm, Delisle, Sask. 14-4

**STOP—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B"** Barred Rock eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treebank, Man. 15, \$6.00; 30, \$10; Lilac trees, doz., \$1.00. 15-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY GUELPH** winners. Light and dark matings, \$3.50 setting, Lathan and Pringle strains. Bob Carter, Assiniboia, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching, from prize-winners, good laying strain, \$2.00 setting of 13. R. Fraser, Munson, Alta. 14-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 FOR** 15, \$4.50 for 30. Mrs. George Ballard, Francis, Sask. 15-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN**, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. R. McBride, Elrose, Sask. 15-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—ONLY A FEW** left at \$3.00 each. J. T. O'Brien, Khedive, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$3.50 PER 15**, three settings, \$10. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 15-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15; \$13 per 100. D. Ebberts, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 15-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50** setting; baby chicks, 25 cents each. Good winter layers. Walter Dickey, Uren, Sask. 15-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR** hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Geo. A. Hanna, Box 272, Vanguard, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**—selling 12, \$3.50 each; eggs, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.75 for 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 13-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER** setting, 15. From prize-winning birds. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 13-6

**WHITE ROCKS LAYING STRAIN, PRIZE-** winners, eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 13-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00** per setting or 30 for \$3.50. Mrs. Leo R. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 13-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15. FROM** well-marked, selected layers. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 14-4

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE, LARGE LAYERS.** Booking egg orders now, \$2.00 setting. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** for balance of season, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$2.50 per 15. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-2

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00** for 15; \$15 per 100. From the kind it pays to grow. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 14-4

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00** per setting. A few cockerels left yet, \$5.00 each. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 14-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FOR** setting, \$5.50 per 100 or \$2.00 for setting of 15. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK SETTING EGGS,** 15, \$3.00. Prize-winners, bred-to-lay. Mrs. W. Yeo, Provost, Alta. 14-2

**BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID LAYERS, EGGS,** \$2.50 per 15. Paul Salley, Wakaw, Sask. 13-2

**WYANDOTTES**

**DO YOUR CHICKENS KEEP YOU? OURS** keep us. Do you want eggs that will hatch? Ours will. White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks from commercial egg plant, 15, \$3.00; 50, \$8.50; 100, \$15.00. Regan Bros., Box 8, Cobble Hill, B.C. 15-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL** Dorcas, Barron matings, splendid winter layers, eggs, \$2.50 15; \$4.00 30; special pen, \$5.00 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS OF REGAL AND** Dorcas strain, Martin's White Wyandottes, from choice high-priced stock. Will produce birds of quality, appearance and best laying strain, \$5.00 per setting. J. D. Meikle, Carman, Man. 15-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS—**Hatching pen, No. 1, specially selected, \$3.00 per setting; pen, No. 2, \$2.00 per setting. George Carter, 1212 I. N., Saskatoon, Sask. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15;** \$1.75 per 30. Guarantee 10 chicks. If not, will replace at \$1.00 for 15. Chas. Shook, Wymark, Sask. 15-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MY BIRDS WON 65** prizes the past season. Good layers. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting and up. E. H. Smart, Moosomin, Sask. 15-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—INTERNATIONAL** laying contest prize winners, \$5.00 and \$3.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 15-4

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-**ing eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$6.50. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Swift Current, Sask. 15-2

**EGGS FROM MY BRED-TO-LAY WHITE** Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 15-2

**PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES,** Eggs, 15 for \$5.00. Laying strain. Russell Stevenson, Maidstone, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte Cockerels, June hatched, \$2.50 each. George Duns, Langenburg, Sask. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BRED FROM** Ontario stock, 15, \$5.00. I. R. Robins, Carnegie, Man. 14-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING,** good strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15; also five choice cockerels for sale, \$5.00 each. A. Magel, Strasburg, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—PREMIER WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels. These were hatched last May from eggs from Sid Saunders' best pen. These are good birds. Price, \$7.00 to \$10. J. B. McIntyre, Dauphin, Man. 14-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRAIN,** mated to Government Contest, International laying strain, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. J. Bain, Travers, Alta. 14-3

**HATCHING EGGS—PARTRIDGE WYAN-**dottes from prize-winning, heavy winter-laying strain, \$2.00 for 13; \$3.50 for 26. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 14-8

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMBED** Tom Barron's laying strain. Cockerels, each \$4.50; eggs, setting of 15, \$2.50. A. K. Friesen, Box 259, Winkler, Man. 13-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-**dotte eggs. Book for spring. Choice eggs from our best winter layers. We only ship the best. \$2.50 for 15. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-10

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN** dotte eggs for hatching. From good layers \$1.80 per 15; \$10 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** from two special pens, \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. R. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS FROM MY 220-**egg strain, trap-nested, winter layers, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Harry Roam, Davin, Sask. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100,** \$7.50; cockerels, \$2.75. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50 PER 50,** \$10 per 100. Safe packing guaranteed. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 11-6

**REX'S PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES** heavy laying strain, eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-8

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BEST BREED-**ing, free range. Order early. \$9.00, 100. A. Beidome, Minnedosa, Man. 14-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** pure-bred-to-day stock, \$1.50 setting 15. Mrs. William Horsman, Roland, Man. 14-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, healthy, vigorous birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00. L. Wright, Outram, Sask. 13-4

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE-**winners, excellent layers. At Saskatoon, Regina, Asquith and Brandon, 1919 and 1920, won five first, six second, three third, eight fourth. Best collection and several other prizes. Eggs, \$7.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per setting; \$13.00, \$9.00 and \$5.00, two settings. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-4

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS—AT SWIFT CUR-**rent, 1920, won seven prizes on eight birds. Dark, rich red, guaranteed bred-to-day stock. Special pen, headed by first prize cockerel, \$4.00 per 15. Free range, headed by prize-winners, \$2.00. Advertised once monthly. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask. 14-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS** for hatching from winter laying strain and of clear dark red; 15 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$10. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 13-2

**EGGS FROM LARGE, DARK, BRILLIANT R. C.** Reds, utility stock, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100 exhibition mating, \$4.00 per 15. John J. Enns Winkler, Man. 14-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED UTILITY RHODE IS-**land Reds, both combs, great winter layers, eggs, per setting, \$1.50; single Comb, \$6.00 per 100. W. Jowsey, Macrorie, Sask. 14-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** \$2.50 for 15, prize-winning stock, and good winter layers. C. R. Wyatt, Rocanville, Sask. 14-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** bred from prize stock, \$2.50 for 15, \$4.50 per 30; pen of 10 choice pullets, headed by prize cockerel, \$3.50 for 15. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 14-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—PRIZE-**winning stock, 15 eggs for \$3.00; 30 eggs for \$5.00. Rev. W. H. Strattan, Bredenbury, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs. Special pen, \$2.50 per 15; \$15 per 100. F. Herman, Rocanville, Sask. 15-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS** for hatching from selected pen, \$2.50 per setting. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 15-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS,** from good layers, 15 for \$2.00. Ethel Shulver, Woodrow, Sask. 15-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—**From Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw winners, \$3.00 setting. W. Bach, Willow, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs from prize-winning strain, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 15-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS,** from good layers, 15 for \$2.00. Ethel Shulver, Woodrow, Sask. 15-2

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Lee, Donogh, Griswold, Man. 13-4

**ROSE COMB REDS, SPLENDID LAYERS,** eggs, \$2.00, 15; 100, \$10. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-7

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs, \$2.00 setting; \$9.00 per 100. James Sparkes, Ridgeville, Man. 14-4

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**KEEP 'S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS AND THEY** will keep you. Greatest layers in the feathered tribe. Hatching eggs that will produce same great layers, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Orders duplicated free if less than 75 per cent. fertile. S. V. Valisio, Stanmore, Alta. 15-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** from Tom Barron, M.A.C. pullets and cockerels, from imported stock, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.50 for 30, \$13.50 for 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 11-4

**FERRIS' 264-EGG STRAIN, IMPORTED** direct. Single Comb White Leghorn hatching eggs, \$2.50 for 15. W. Beck, 787 Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg, Man. 14-4

**WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING;** \$9.00 per 100. Best British Columbia layers. Guaranteed. C. J. Wyatt, Diamond City, Alberta. 15-4

**BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN;** Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

**EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN** Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

**UNDEFEATED CHAMPIONS OF WEST 'S. C.** White Leghorns, No. 7 pen, \$2.00 setting. Mating list free. A. A. Moreton, Box 489, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-**horns, bred from Chicago prize-winners, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$8.50. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 14-3

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$2.00 15; \$10 100. Alf. Noton, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

**SELLING—S. C. BLACK LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs from Boston and New York winners, \$2.00 setting. C. F. Will, Strathmore, Alta. 13-3

**WHITE LEGHORNS, CHAMPION EGG-LAY-**ing strain, eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100. Willow Poultry Yards, Willow, Sask. 13-4

**HUNTINGTON FARM—S. C. WHITE LEG-**horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 9-8

**PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCH-**ing eggs, \$2.50 per 15; 15% discount, large orders. Geo. E. Clemenshaw, Archdale, Sask. 11-3

**ORPINGTONS**

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING** eggs, from Clarke's best prize-winning strain, \$4.00 for 15; \$15 for 100. Unsatisfactory settings replaced, half price. William Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs for hatching from good winter-laying strain, 250 for 13; also pure-bred Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$3.00 for 10. Ewbank Edmundson, Birtle, Man. 11-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, CHOICE** utility stock, good winter layers, eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING,** from carefully selected stock (Richards' strain) \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Denis Hunter, RR 2, Strathcona, Alta. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM** good stock, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. G. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Best that money can buy. C. W. Walter, Deepdale, Man. 15-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, MAX-**well's prize-winning strain, eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. W. D. Cowie, Dundurn, Sask. 14-4

**WHITE ORPINGTONS—HEAVY WINTER** layers, from prize-winning stock, eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR** hatching, \$2.75 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$12 per 100. Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 14-2

**A FEW GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-**els, \$3.00 each. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-2

**SUNDRY BREEDS**

**C. B. McMURDO, WETASKIWIN, ALTA.,** breeder of Buff Orpingtons and Light Brahmas, winners at the Calgary Provincial; Buffs, \$3.00 setting; Light Brahmas, \$3.50 per setting. Small pen of light Brahmas which will produce winners at \$5.00 setting. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS—FROM TOEW'S BRED-TO-**lay White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, with twelve generations bred-to-day stock behind them, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$10 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 14-10

**FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,** \$1.50 for 15; also White Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 for 11. I took first prize at Des Moines and Monticello, Iowa, in 1919. Order direct from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Otten, Riceton, Sask. 14-3

**POULTRY WANTED—I WILL PAY \$1.50 EACH** net to you, for hens or pullets in any quantity. Write, stating what you have, or ship at once C.O.D. Crates supplied if requested. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 14-2

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY BEST PENS,** pure-bred Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 45, \$8.00. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, nine eggs, \$5.00. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 15-4

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—EXHIBITION LAYING** strain, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, eggs, \$5.00 per 15; Golden Laced Wyandottes, \$4.00. List of winnings at Regina Show: six 1st, three 2nd, one 3rd, one 4th, one 5th, three specials. J. Deitz, 1868 Ottawa Street, Regina, Sask. 15-2

**ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS FROM PEN OF** best layers, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; from farm flock, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00. R. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 14-4

**40 WHITE WYANDOTTE CROSS PULETS** and yearling hens, \$2.00 each; 12 good common hens, \$1.50 each. All good condition. Robert McIntosh, Prince, Sask. 14-2

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, GOOD WINTER LAYERS,** eggs, \$2.00 15; \$10 100; S. C. Anconas, special pen, \$3.00, 15. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 14-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-**horns, also White Wyandottes, Regal Dorcas eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$9.00 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 14-4

**WHITE LEGHORNS AND WHITE WYAN-**dottes. Vigorous, heavy-laying strains. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. Write now for illustrated catalog. 14-12

**FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, WHITE WYAN-**dottes, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Send for mating list. F. T. Hall, Salmon Arm, B.C. 13-4

**EGGS FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE IS-**land Reds, Smith's laying strain, \$2.00 for 15. Indian Runners, Ducks, white and fawn, 12 for \$2.00. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 15-3



## SEED GRAIN

## REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

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**MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION**  
Registered. Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head. This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

**KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN BY J. S. Fields, Regina.** (Mr. Fields won the World's prize with his Marquis in 1919). A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90-pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00; six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering, state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 14 tf

## SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. The tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

**SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED** claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

**HARDY ALFALFA—GENUINE GRIMM—A** pedigree selection of Grimm, D-No.19A. Grown here on my own farm. The parent-field shown 1916, still standing and getting better each year. The sample is excellent, but shows percentage of pigeon grass (foxtail). Price, \$75 per 100 lbs.; 80 cents in smaller quantities; samples 10 cents. You can make no mistake in sowing this alfalfa, and my price is no higher than ordinary seed. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 15-3

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND** graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, \$109, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

**SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT; SEED** obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. Price, \$10.50 per bush, bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside, Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 14-2

**KITCHENER WHEAT, GOVERNMENT IN-** spected, lots, \$4.50 bushel, excellent quality. Red Bobs, \$6.85; Red Durum, \$6.00; Kubanka \$5.00; Norway King oats, \$3.00; Improved Fife, \$3.25; Marquis, flax, sacks, 50 cents. Correspondence solicited. Broatch Seed Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-2

**SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY** farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

**FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN** from Seager Wheeler's stock on breaking free from weeds. \$3.00 bushel, sacked, at Lloydminster. W. H. Davidson, Lloydminster Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10; KIT-** chener, \$4.00; bags included. Unexcelled for purity. Of the Saskatchewan entries in the Guide's acre competition, John Greyhewer won third place. John T. Cook, Earl Grey, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—CAR LOAD, 1,800 BUSHELS** Banner Seed oats, grown from registered seed, 1919, \$1.20 per bushel. Also small car, 1,400 bushels, good feed barley at \$1.42 per bushel. W. H. Newkirk, Cupar, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—ABOUT 1,650 BUSHELS SENS-** ation seed oats, \$1.00, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask., Government test 92%. Not absolutely free from wild oats. Sample for 10 cents. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 15

## SEED GRAIN—Continued

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED,** took second at Soil Products Exhibition, 1920, \$20 100 lbs, sacked, f.o.b., Wood Bay or Pilot Mound. C. P. Masson, Wood Bay, Man. 15-2

**WANTED—100 TO 150 BUSHELS SPLITZ** seed, must be clean, free from weeds and fair sample. State price to B. Sprout, P.O. Box 873, Moose Jaw, Sask. Phone 9 R 35. 15-2

**FOR SALE—EXTRA CHOICE RECLEANED** Timothy seed, no foul seeds, 20 cents per pound including bags. Fort Comfort Ranch, Gladmar, Sask. 14-2

**WANTED—CAR OF SEED OATS, FREE FROM** wild oats and high germination test. Send samples and prices to Dugald Grain Growers' Dugald, Man. 14-2

**TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, HIGH GERMINA-** tion, 18 cents. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-6

**SELLING—FALL RYE, TESTED 90% GER-** mination, \$2.25 bushel, sacks furnished. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 14-4

**SELLING—300 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX,** \$6.35 bushel, sacked. L. F. Pail, Kinsella, Alta. 14-3

**FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CLEANED SEED** oats. Car lots or smaller quantities. H. M. Trimble, Elevator, Lacombe, Alberta. 12-4

**FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN** seed flax. \$6.00 bushel; bags extra. Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 11-1f

**FINE KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY** pure, \$4.25 bushel. N. Schermer, Killam, Alta. 11-3

**FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** Bloom. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sintaluta, bags extra. W. G. Hill & Sons, Sintaluta, Sask. 1f

**FOR SALE—GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA** seed, Saskatchewan grown, 80 cents per pound. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask. 15-4

**SELLING—A QUANTITY OF GOOD FLAX,** cleaned, \$6.00 per bushel; bags extra. F. Perkins, Guernsey, Sask. 15-9

**CAR BANNER SEED OATS—PRICE AND** sample on application. H. Cumming, Kipling, Sask. 15-3

**LEADER OATS—CLEAN, FROM HARRIS** McFayden, \$1.50. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 15-3

**FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$6.00** per bushel, bags extra. J. H. Calc, Antler, Sask. 15-4

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FIRST-CLASS** seed oats. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 11-6

**SELLING—60-DAY OATS. POMEROY,** Roblin, Man. 14-8

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, GARDNER'S, TEST** 88. Carload. E. N. Hagel, Beiseker, Alta. 14-2

## POTATOES

**SELLING—GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATOES** large, heavy yielders, \$2.50 bushel, sacked. William H. Burrows, Lanfear, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—CHOICE EARLY OHIO POTATOES,** \$2.50 per bushel. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE—50 BUSHELS BEAUTIFUL B-O-V-E** seed potatoes, \$3.00 per bushel. E. Vivian, Wihart, Sask. 14-2

## HAY AND FEED

**WANTED—CAR FEED OATS AT ONCE. SEND** prices and samples. Secretary-Treasurer, Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune Sask. 13-2

**WANTED—WIRE PRICE AND DESCRIPTION** of car loads of hay and straw or oat bundles. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. 14-2

**FEED OATS, 92 CENTS. J. WOOKEY, GUER-** ney, Sask. 13-3

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**\$1,500 CASH SECURES EQUIPPED 160-ACRE** farm. Chance of a life-time, only 1 1/2 miles to RR station, 75 miles to big Mid-west city; broad fields, clay loam soil, big crops; fine eight-room house, immense barn, silo, good water, many outbuildings; quick buyer gets pair horses, four cows, harness, wagon, machinery. Price for all, \$10,400, only \$1,500 cash, balance easy terms. Details, page 83, Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains, 33 States; copy free. Strout's Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis. 15-1f

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS,** write or consult us. We have a number of mortgage foreclosures on hand, also a few farms belonging to estates under our control, which we are offering for sale at reasonable prices with a small cash payment and balance arranged. State which district you prefer, and we will give you all particulars. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 9tf

## FARM LANDS—Continued

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**SELLING—320 ACRES IN ONE OF THE BEST** districts in Manitoba, 200 acres cultivated; some fine meadow; 20 acres light scrub. Five miles from Arden. All soil, very few stones; running spring creek; fair buildings. 50 acres good summer fallow. \$10,000, \$2,500 cash. Apply, Thos. Ritchey, Arden, Man. 14-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—QUARTER-SEC-** tion, 3 1/2 miles from Radville, Sask. In good district. Encumbrance, \$600. Value \$2,400. Will exchange for steam threshing engine in good repair, and cattle and sheep. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. 15-2

**200 ACRES, UNIMPROVED, JOINING TOWN** of Bawlf, Alta. Splendid land and good location for stock, grain or dairy farm. Price only \$35 per acre, small cash payment, balance on easy payments or crop payment plan. W. J. McNamara, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-4

**\$3,000 CASH BUYS PERFECT QUARTER-** section, six cattle, six horses, harness, machinery; survey 1 1/2 miles. Grade now under construction. Sickness the cause. A. Stalker, Canuck, Sask. 15-4

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**FRUIT LAND—ORCHARD FOR SALE—53** acres, 26 acres nine-year-old trees. All good varieties apples. Thos. Bulman, Cloverdale Ranch, Kelowna, British Columbia. 14-4

**BARGAIN—SECTION FARM. SEND FOR** printed particulars. Masters, Ravensburg, Sask. 15-4

**IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR** property write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 15-2

**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER FARM OR** unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 15-2

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**SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN** Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton Moose Jaw. 4tf

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**WANTED—100,000 MUSKRATS AT \$1.50 TO** \$5.00; 1,000 Beaver at \$15 to \$40 for No. 1 prime skins. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 13-4

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—ONE 40-80 AVERY KEROSENE** tractor with 10-bottom Avery self-lift plow; one 18-36 Avery; also six-bottom Verity plow and two Emerson engine discs. Would consider good beef cattle or work horses in exchange. A. R. Judson, Taber, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—NEW 30-40 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR,** suitable for plowing or road grading; also separator, new, 32-54 British built. Outfit must be sold. What offers? Complete set of belting, spare parts. Herbert, 81 Walnut Street, Winnipeg. 15-4

**SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE, 8-** furrow P & O engine gang. All good condition, \$1,500, half cash, balance, terms to suit purchaser, or would consider some good young horses. G. J. Fisher, Oak Bluff, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE,** 25 horse advance separator. Cockshutt eight bottom engine gang; both bottoms extra shares. Above outfit almost new. Price \$3,500. F. P. McManus, Medicine Hat, Alta. 12-4

**SELLING—SELF-STEERING DEVICE FOR 15-** 30 Oil-pull, \$35. Also six-bottom Rumely plow and six new shares for same. Guaranteed bargain, \$375, f.o.b. W. G. Leflar, Dropmore, Man. 15-4

## FARM MACHINERY—Continued

**WANTED—RUMELY OR AULTMAN-TAYLOR** 30-60. Will pay \$1,500 cash. Also 24-inch Jumbo steel beam brush breaker or Eagle scrub cutter. J. Prout, Box 657, Portage la Prairie, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—MASSEY-HARRIS** manure spreader, No. 3, new. Never used, \$150 cash or will trade for 12 or 16 barrel gas tank mounted. Riverview Farms, Lydiatt, Man. 13-3

**FOR SALE—ONE AVERY FOUR-FURROW** power-lift heavy engine plow, stubble bottom, Flowed 150 acres. Good as new. Price, \$400. W. S. Morrison, Box 26, Wapella, Sask. 14-4

**\$1,100 CASH TAKES MY 12-25 WATERLOO** Boy kerosene tractor. New last summer. Only plowed 60 acres and threshed 11 days. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 15-2

**FOR EXCHANGE—CHEVROLET TOURING** car, 1917, in excellent shape; driven less than 3,000 miles, for Fordson tractor, in good shape, with plow. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—TWO HAMILTON GASK 14-INCH** stubble bottoms, quick detachable, with shares. Brand new, \$15 each. T. Fredrick, Oyen, Alta. 15-2

**SELLING—10-20 THREE-WHEELED CASE.** Used part of two seasons. In good condition. \$800 cash. Apply M. Mills, P.O. Box 60, Starbuck, Man. 15-2

**SELLING—10-20 AND 30-60 HART-PARR KERO-** sene engines, six and eight bottom Cockshutt engine gang complete. All in excellent condition. Wm. R. Johnson, Bounty, Sask. 15-2

**WANTED—FOUR-BOTTOM CONVERTIBLE** to three self-lift plow breaker and stubble. State particulars. J. J. Friesen, Box 145, Altona, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—15-30 GAS TRACTOR.** In first-class condition. Will trade for 20-horse steam in good condition or sell reasonable. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE—SIX-FURROW STUBBLE GANG,** automatic lift. Flowed only 135 acres. Price \$350 cash. Box 153, Benton Station, Alta. 15-3

**SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, AT CONDI-** tion. Good reason for selling. \$700. T. M. Foster, Pinkham, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE—CASE TRACTOR, 10-20. USED** one month. In perfect condition. Vilberg, Friedenstein, Icelandic River, Man. 14-4

**FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND** plow, \$850. Herman Fieseler, Langenburg, Sask. 15-2

**SELL OR TRADE—MAX KEROSENE WAGON** tank, Oliver 18-inch brush breaker. Bradford, Melville, Man. 15-2

**WANTED TO BUY DISCARDED 15-30 RUMELY** oil-pull for repairs. Give best price in first letter. A. Hiltz, Box 90, Mantario, Sask. 15-2

**WANTED—THIRD BEAM AND STUBBLE** moldboard for John Deere 12-inch tractor plow. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 15-2

**WILL EXCHANGE CITY LOTS FOR A SMALL** plowing outfit. David Peters, Box 256, Winkler, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—EIGHT-BOTTOM** Oliver stubble plow. E. L. Kelly, Broderick, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—JOHN DEERE FOUR-DISC SMALL** tractor plow. Good as new. Atchison Bros., Box 133, Wilcox, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—27-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER,** excellent condition, \$225. M. T. Jones, Bullyn, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, JUST OVER-** hauled. Cheap for cash. Apply Lock Box 102, Nanton, Alta. 14-3

**SNAP—DAISY SEPARATOR, 29 x 44, READY** for work. All belts. \$490 cash. Box 302, Moosomin, Sask. 14-3

**WANTED—FLY-WHEEL, MOGUL 45, RIGHT** hand. John O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 14-2

## A Libel on Lincoln

Professor Taussig took the trouble to trace as far back as possible the foolish remark about the tariff which has been ascribed to Lincoln and exploited in protectionist quarters for a number of years past. It is usually given in some such form as this: "I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much—when we buy goods abroad, we get the goods, and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money." Its first appearance in any form, so far as Professor Taussig was able to discover, was in The American Economist, nearly 30 years after Lincoln's death; and the most diligent inquiry has failed to elicit any authority whatever for the statement that Lincoln ever said anything of the kind. —New York Evening Post.

## Indians Want to Vote

Some of the Saulteaux Indians resident on the reserves on the south of Loon Straits, nearly 200 miles north of the city, are strongly in favor of becoming Canadian citizens. Rev. F. G. Stevens, missionary at Fisher River district, who has just arrived in Winnipeg after an extensive tour of that territory, said yesterday.

Those who desire the franchise are of the better educated type, and fully realize the benefits which would be conferred on them, Mr. Stevens declared.



# Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

The Coal that put "L" in Drumheller

NO AGENTS

Head Office: DRUMHELLER, Alberta

Owned, operated, and managed by Practical Miners, who know the business from the Working Face to the Ultimate Consumer.

Our advice to Consumers is: "Have Direct Connection with the Mine."

We are one of the smallest operating companies, but one of the largest producers. We work no Famous Seam but we produce the goods. If you have used Atlas Coal you will use it again. If you haven't tried it, then "try it" for we wish to add your name to our list of customers.

## All Sizes Produced, Lump, Stove and Steam

Continued from Page 50

a market will not likely be established in Canada until quite large quantities of Durum wheat are available.—Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist.

### Ridding Land of Wild Oats

Q.—There is a ten-acre piece of land on this farm which is badly infected with wild oats. Our intention was to summer-fallow, it keeping black all summer. Can you give me any other suggestions that would help to rid this field of the pest?—S. B. C. G., Alta.

A.—The best method of controlling wild oats is to use the bare fallow and sow about August 20 with winter rye. The cultivation of the fallow will kill

a large amount of the weeds the first year and the rye will be off before the wild oats are ripe and another crop of wild oats can be killed that summer. On the land you must crop this year I would suggest sowing early-maturing crops, such as barley and spring rye; the wild oats will not have time to seed before the crop is cut. On a light soil the surface packer used after the seeder increases the yield by hastening germination and bringing the moisture up near the surface where the roots of the plants can make use of it. Any reliable tillage implement company, such as advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide, could quote prices for you

## The Farmers Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, April 9, 1920.

**OATS.**—This week has seen all previous price records broken, and today's close was within 1 cent of the high point. Advances from the South show that cash premiums are being well maintained and receipts of oats and corn continue light. Their transportation troubles have been augmented by labor troubles recently. The feature locally is the strength in May futures, which today stand 6½ cents over July price. The offerings are light, and steadily absorbed, but the present difference between May and July can hardly be warranted by the law of supply and demand.

**BARLEY.**—Strength in other grains is reflected in barley prices, and there is also a small amount of buying by export interests. With light offerings the market appears to be on a firm basis at present levels.

**FLAX.**—Higher prices have been in effect this week. The trade locally has been rather light and of the professional class. Demand from crushers at the present is not keen.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 5 to 10 Inclusive

	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May 104½	104½	102½	103½	106½	107½	100½	71½	
July 99	96½	98½	98½	99½	99½	95½	72½	
Barley—								
May 157½	155½	156½	155½	158½	157½	157½	100½	
July 153½	150½	152½	151½	153½	152½	152½	100½	
Flax—								
May 530	529½	530	523	528½	530	522½	363½	
July 507	506½	507	501	503½	512	500	358½	

### Argentine Crop

The Argentine wheat crop is officially estimated at 214,000,000 bushels this year, as compared with 184,000,000 bushels a year ago, and the oats crop at 57,000,000 bushels, as compared with 44,000,000 bushels a year ago. The estimate on the corn crop is not yet out, but it is already known that the crop is extraordinarily good, and that it will total probably around 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels, or considerably above any crop of recent years.

### England Buys in Southern Hemisphere

During the past three or four months England has been making strenuous efforts to import as much wheat as possible from Argentina and Australia. She now has plans for importing 10,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat during April, May and June. Her idea evidently is to have enough wheat on hand late in the summer so that she can stay out of the American market for a time until prices have been broken to some extent.

### Argentine Grain Prices

In February, wheat in Argentina was selling at around \$1.60 per bushel, corn at around 70 cents, and oats at around 50 cents. Since then there are reports that Argentine grain prices of all kinds have risen considerably, because of the fact that beginning early in February the allied governments suddenly shifted their buying from the United States to Argentina.

### German Wheat Prices

The official wheat price in Germany is 800 marks per metric ton, which, at the old rate of exchange, would be the equivalent of \$5.15 a bushel, but which at present rates of exchange is equivalent to only 25 or 30 cents a bushel. To import wheat into Germany from Argentina costs at the present time about 11,000 marks per metric ton, which is equivalent at the normal rate of exchange to \$60 a

bushel, or at the present rate of exchange to about \$3.00 a bushel. Obviously, German farmers are not going to be so very enthusiastic about raising wheat at a price that is only one-tenth that which it costs the German government to import wheat from other countries. The official German price, however, is more or less of a paper affair, and is largely disregarded. German oats are selling quite customarily on a basis of 85 to 95 cents a bushel at the present rate of exchange. Imported Argentine corn costs around \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel in Germany, with the marks figured at the present rate of exchange.

## Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending April 9, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 1,488; calves, 141; hogs, 2,036; sheep, 7.

During the past week the runs show a slight improvement over the previous week, and with a stronger tone to the southern and eastern markets, our prices here can be considered a full 50 cents stronger. Yesterday we topped the market for the week with two exceptionally fine steers at \$15.00 per cwt., shipped by the Red Jacket Grain Growers' Association, these two steers were fed by W. A. Brown, of Wapella, and showed evidence of good breeding and careful, intelligent feeding.

Good breeder stockers, feeders and breeding heifers are in active demand, at high prices, the poorer qualities, however, are not wanted. Feeders are realizing more than ever before that in the face of feed

shortage it pays to feed quality stuff. Those who desire stock to put on grass would do well to place their orders immediately, as there certainly is going to be a heavy call from the country for this class of stuff as soon as spring opens up in earnest.

The hog market has had a weak undertone for some time now, and at time of writing, selects are quoted at \$20.00. Quarantine restrictions on feeder hogs are still in effect, and it is advisable as far as possible to ship only butcher-weight hogs.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

With the close approach of spring we strongly urge all cattlemen to dehorn their commercial cattle. As everyone knows, our American neighbor is our keenest rival in the beef trade, and practically all U.S. cattle are now dehorned. Our cattle have a good reputation in the States; let us improve this reputation by being in a position to furnish them nothing but dehorned cattle.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

### Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.50 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.60 to 11.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	8.00 to 9.00
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	7.50 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	6.00 to 12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 15.00

### Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$9.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	8.50 to 9.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

### Hogs

Selects, fed and watered	\$20.00
Lights	\$14.00 to 16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	19.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to 17.25
Medium sows	15.25
Stags and boars	7.50 to 13.00

### CALGARY

Receipts: This week's, cattle, 2,299; hogs, 1,049; sheep, 2,256. Last week's: cattle, 1,738; hogs, 934; sheep, 2,010. Year ago: Cattle, 1,286; hogs, 2,175; sheep, 1,114.

**CATTLE.**—Although there was a fair run of butcher cattle, the quality taken as a whole, was hardly up to the average of the past week. Competition was keen on the good stuff, but slow on common butchers. A couple of individual sales of 15 cents and \$15.25 were made, but few cattle exceeded 14 cents, the bulk of the best selling from \$12.50 to \$13.75. We quote No. 1 chop-fed steers, \$12.50 to \$14.00; fair to medium butcher steers, 11 to 12 cents; plain steers, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

We sold a few extra choice cows and heifers at \$12.00 to \$12.50, with the bulk of the good ones at \$10.50 to \$11.50, medium cows \$9.00 to \$10.00 and common butchers from seven cents up. Bulls were about steady at \$7.50 to \$9.00 for butchers, and from \$4.50 to \$7.00 for bolognas. Canners were a slow sale, and few changed hands, \$2.50 to \$4.00 for canners and \$4.00 to \$6.00 for good cutters. Stocker cattle held up better than weather conditions seem to justify, heavy feeder stocks making from \$7.50 to \$10.50 and light steers 600 to 750 pounds from \$8.50 to \$9.50. Cows and heifers were slow selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50, with an occasional sale to eight cents. Stock cattle from the clean area, and those in good condition having a decided preference. Veal market about the same, choice calves \$10.00 to \$12.00 and plain calves from seven cents up.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$14.50.

**HOGS.**—Receipts fair and market steady. Selects sold on Tuesday at 21 cents, Wednesday and Thursday at \$21.25 and Friday at \$21.25.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$21.30.

**SHEEP.**—No sales of fat sheep. Choice

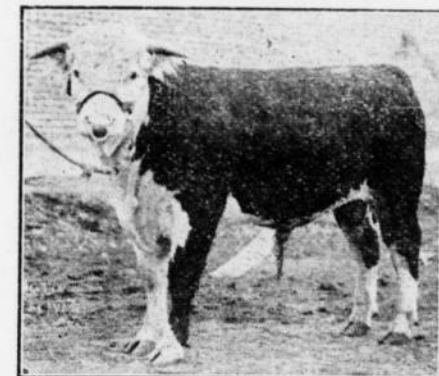
### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 5th to April 10th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW		
April 5	171	105½	101½	101½	100½	99½	171½	151½	142½	142½	527	520	460	196½	
6	171	102½	98½	98½	97½	96½	169	148½	139½	139½	529½	519½	459½	195	
7	171	104½	99½	99½	—	67½	170½	150½	141½	141½	530	522	460	195½	
8	171	105	100	100	98	97	169½	149½	139½	139½	523	515	463	196½	
9	171	107½	103½	103½	101½	100½	172	151½	141½	141½	528	520	468	204½	
10	171	109½	104½	104½	102½	101½	171½	151½	141	141	...	522	470	207½	
Week ago	171	101½	97½	97½	96½	95½	171½	151	139½	139½	519	512	452	197½	
Year ago	170	71½	67½	67½	65½	62½	100½	95½	88½	88½	366½	359½	343½	155	

lambs would bring 15 to 17 cents, wethers 14 to 16 cents and fat ewes 12 to 14 cents.

**HIDES.**—Market steady with last week, fallen hides hard to dispose of at value. We quote butchered green frozen hides up to 20 cents, frozen bull hides 10 to 15 cents, butchered green calf hides up to 40 cents, green veal kips up to 23 cents and horse hides up to \$7.50.

The demand for good butcher cattle continues strong, but it is those that have had considerable ground feed that bring the top prices. A large number of cattle that have had only green feed proving too poorly covered for butcher purposes. We wish to draw your attention to the advisability of dehorning your cattle, preferably when young, dehorned cattle handle



Willow Springs Win, Reserve Champion Hereford Bull, Calgary Show and Sale. Sold by Frank Collicott to Jas. Jones for \$1,500, Top Price of Sale.

better, feed better, ship better and sell at a premium on the market. There is no way in which you can add to the value of your cattle easier than by dehorning them.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG.**—Receipts increasing, dealers paying country points 40-42c. Jobbing, 44-45c. Retail, unchanged.

**REGINA.**—Dealers paying country points 37-39c. Jobbing, 42c. Retail, 45-50c.

**SASKATOON.**—Receipts light, dealers paying 37-38c. Jobbing straight candled, 41-42c. Retail, 45c.

**EDMONTON.**—Market unsettled, present price to country 38c straight, likely to be raised in a day or two of about two cents. Jobbing unchanged at 43-45c.

**CALGARY.**—Market unchanged, country shippers receive 38-40c f.o.b. destination. Jobbing straight candled, 44-45c Edmonton.

### Kershaw Sale

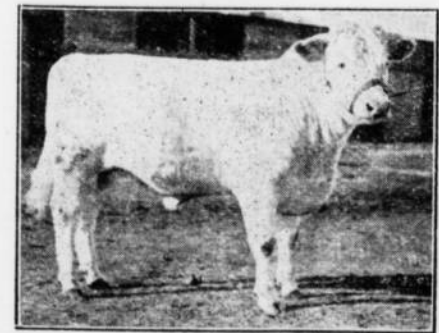
Advance notice reaches us that the date of the coming Kershaw Aberdeen-Angus sale has been decided upon for May 14. The Kershaw herd needs no introduction to fair record followers. They travelled widely last year and as may be judged by their winnings, are entitled to rank with the best on the continent. Further announcements will appear in The Guide, setting forth the offering in detail.

### Saskatoon Cattle Sale

To meet the demand for pure-bred bulls in the northern part of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association is arranging to hold a sale in Saskatoon, on May 26 and 27.

This appears to be a very good time to hold a sale of this description as the rush of seeding will be practically over by that date, and the breeding season is scarcely started for most farmers.

It is an undoubted fact that northern



C. G. Beeching's Tranby Stamp. Sold to W. A. Henderson, Calgary, for \$110, at recent Calgary Bull Sale.

Saskatchewan is a splendid cattle country, and the demand for pure-bred bulls is certain to increase rapidly from year to year. The secretary, J. G. Robertson, states that he expects that there will be a demand at this sale for at least 200 bulls and 100 pure-bred females. Many inquiries are coming into his office at the present time for all beef breeds, and a few inquiries for dairy breeds. Both the Dominion and the Saskatchewan livestock branches are expected to buy considerable numbers of bulls at the Saskatoon sale. Breeders should be getting their animals in shape as it is the well-fitted animal that always makes the profit.



# THE BOYCOTT

Any friend of The Guide's who wants to "do his bit" for it in the fight which it is putting up against the advertising boycott, is urged to read this note carefully.

The accompanying list gives the names of the commercial advertisers (exclusive of livestock, classified and governments), who have run ads. in The Guide during 1920, up to and including the issue of April 7. Concerning this list there are three things to note:

First.—There are advertisers whose ads. appear for the first time this year in this week's issue. The mechanical limitations of getting out the paper do not permit their names appearing in this list. Their names will be included in the next list.

Secondly.—The names of firms who are boycotting The Guide are not included in this list.

Thirdly.—There are many firms whose names do not appear in the list, who we have no reason to believe are boycotters. There are others not advertising in any western farm papers this year, or this season of the year is not suitable for their advertising.

## How Can You Help?

1. Make it a practice when buying advertised goods to buy from firms advertising in The Guide. When you do so, write the firm and tell the dealer or merchant that you saw the ad. in The Guide.

2. When you see advertising in other farm papers and not in The Guide, write and ask them, and ask their local representative, why the ad. is not in The Guide. If the local representative can't tell you, ask him to write the firm and ask them.

3. If you wish to buy anything and don't know where to secure it, write us and we'll gladly tell you without cost.

## What Advertising Means to You

Advertising brings the world's goods to your door for inspection. It tells you the very latest news about necessities and comforts for the farm and the home.

Advertising means dependability. Only reputable firms and reliable goods can stand the expense of continued advertising. If you don't get satisfaction from The Guide advertisers, let us know.

Advertising defrays a considerable part of the cost of producing the paper. Patronizing The Guide advertisers means continued advertising for us, and a better paper for you.

## You Pay the Advertising Bills

The cost of advertising is a part of the price paid by the purchaser. The consumer pays all the cost of advertising every time. Remember, it is your money that pays the advertising bills.

An advertised article is not necessarily higher priced than an unadvertised article. Usually, it is not, but the price of the advertising is there nevertheless, and you pay for it when you buy the article.

If you believe in The Guide and want it to continue as the "farmer-owned paper," and to get to be a better and better paper, why just do this.

Buy from The Guide advertisers and say so when you do it.

Tell firms advertising in other papers, not The Guide, that while you have no objection to their doing that, yet you fail to see why you should patronize their goods if they fail to patronize your paper. Remember, you pay for the advertising and you've a perfect right to tell them that you prefer to deal with The Guide advertisers, and

## The Guide's Fight Is Your Fight Too

Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd.  
Alberta Clay Products  
Amherst Piano Co.  
Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency  
Arro Lite Co.  
Alberta La Crosse Tractor Co.  
American Pad and Textile Co.  
Advance Rumely  
Aultman and Taylor Machinery Co.  
Alberta Foundry and Machinery Co.  
J. D. Adshead Co.  
Alamo Farm Light Co.  
American Separator Co.  
American School of Music  
Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co.  
Avery Co.  
Anthes Foundry Ltd.  
Aspinwall Can. Co.  
Armstrong Independent Fisheries  
Arme Electric Co.  
Atlas Coal Co.  
Thos. Allen  
Arctic Fish Co.  
Auctioneers' School of Experience  
F. K. Babson  
W. H. Bamfield and Sons  
Bates Machine Tractor  
Bayer Asperin Co.  
Beaver Co. Ltd.  
Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.  
Bates and Innes Ltd.  
Bickmore's Gall Cure  
S. H. Borbridge Co.  
Wm. Bourke and Co.  
Booths Tannery  
Brandon Pump Works  
Blue Ribbon Ltd.  
T. E. Bissell Co.  
Sovril Co.  
Brandram-Henderson  
Birmingham Small Arms Co.  
British and Colonial Press Ltd.  
Breen Motor Co.  
Boston Varnish Co.  
T. W. Boyd and Son  
John A. Bruce Co.  
Burlington Windsor Blanket Co.  
P. Burns and Co.  
Brooks Appliance Co.  
Bank of Toronto  
Bible Study Club  
Berry's Poultry Farm  
Berry's School of Horsemanship  
Bank of Nova Scotia  
Beaver Fire Insurance Co.  
Bank of Hamilton  
Phil. Barney  
Bank of Montreal  
Baird and Bottrell  
Dr. Geo. Bell

Black and Armstrong  
Bole Grain Co.  
Edward Brown and Co.  
Burns' School of Wrestling  
Canadian Explosives Ltd.  
Can. National Carbon Co.  
Christie Grant Ltd.  
John Caldwell  
Can. Consolidated Rubber Co.  
Canada Starch Co.  
Canadian Oil Co. Ltd.  
Canadian Supply Co.  
Can. Fairbanks Morse Co.  
Canadian Salt Co.  
Can. Stover Gasoline Engine Co.  
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.  
J. I. Case Co.  
Carnation Milk Products Co.  
H. Cater  
Chase Tractor Corporation  
J. S. Charleson  
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.  
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.  
Christiansen Implements Ltd.  
Canada Paint Co.  
Canadian Kodak Co.  
Clare Bros. Western Ltd.  
California Packing Co.  
Cleveland Tractor Co.  
Calgary Iron Works  
Canadian Avery Co.  
Cushman Motor Works  
Canadian Bank of Commerce  
Canadian Express Co.  
City Sewing Machine Co.  
C.P.R. Dept. of Colonization  
Canada Bond Corporation  
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation  
Canadian Fur Auction Co. Ltd.  
Can. Auto Accessories Co.  
A. Carruthers Co. Ltd.  
City Fish Market  
Clark and Martin  
Canadian National Ry.  
A. B. Call  
Canadian Packing Co.  
Coca-Cola Co.  
A. T. Cook  
Continental Publishing Co.  
Confederation Life Assurance Co.  
Consumers' Fish Co.  
Consumers' Lumber Co.  
Codville Co. Ltd.  
Cowan Co.  
M. R. Cowell  
Cudahy Packing Co.  
Columbia Graphophone Co.  
Cox Gelatine Co.  
Creelman Bros.  
Crown Oil Co.  
A. B. Cushing Lumber Co.

Currie Mfg. and Lumber Co.  
Delco Light Co.  
De Laval Co.  
The Dunham Co.  
Diamond Dyes  
Dominion Textile Co.  
Dominion Battery Co.  
E. L. Drewry Ltd.  
Dominion Linseed Oil Co.  
John Deere Plow Co.  
Dustbane Western Ltd.  
D. R. Dingwall Ltd.  
Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.  
Dominion Loan and Securities Co.  
Dominion Life Insurance Co.  
Dominion Bank  
Dominion Fur Co.  
Dominion Securities Corporation  
Dwyer Elevator Co.  
Eagle Mfg. Co.  
Edmonton Cement Co.  
Emerson Mfg. Co.  
Electric Wheel Co.  
Thos. Edison Inc.  
Erickson Artificial Limb Co.  
Emerson Brantingham Co.  
Egg-O Baking Powder Co.  
T. H. Estabrooks Co.  
Jno. East Iron Works  
The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.  
Frost Steel and Wire Co.  
Ford Motor Co. of Can.  
Fortuna Cream Separator Co.  
N. K. Fairbanks Co.  
Flaxlinum Sales Co.  
Funsten Bros.  
Fuller and Johnson  
F. M. T. C. Lumber Co.  
Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange.  
Fairview Chemical Co.  
Findlay Bros. Co.  
Garbutt Business College  
General Tractors Inc.  
Jas. A. Galloway  
Wm. Galloway Co. of Can.  
H. Clay Glover  
Garden City Feeder Co.  
Gem Ear Phone Co.  
Graham, Sanson and Co.  
Guelph Carpet Co.  
Walter Gratias  
Gray Tractor Co.  
Goold Shapley and Muir Co.  
G. L. Griffith and Son  
Great Western Garment Co.  
Good Hope Mfg. Co.  
Gray Dorr Motors Ltd.  
Gutta Percha and Rubber Co.  
Guarantee Sheet Metal and Roofing  
Gold Medal Co.  
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.  
Great West Life Assurance Co.  
Groller Society  
Jno. Hallam Ltd.  
Horticultural and Forestry Association  
Hart-Parr Co.  
Robt. H. Hassler Ltd.  
Hall-Hryd Foundry Co.  
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.  
Heintzman Piano Co.  
T. H. Hand Fireworks Co.  
Oscar Hough  
W. J. Hill  
Hill Bros. Fur Co.  
Dr. Hess and Clark  
Hudson's Bay Co.  
Hemphill Trades Schools  
Home Bank of Canada  
Home Insurance Co.  
I. O. D. E.  
Imperial Life Assurance Co.  
Imperial Bank of Canada  
Imperial Oil Co.  
Indiana Mfg. Co.  
International Harvester Co.  
International Stock Food Co.  
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W. A. Jenkins Co.  
S. C. Johnson and Son  
Jones' National School  
A. Stanley Jones  
Jones Tractor and Impt. Co.  
Kill-em-Quick Co.  
A. J. Kirstin Can. Co.  
Thos. Keating  
Kemp Gasoline Engine Co.  
Ketchum Mfg. Co.  
Kellogg Switchboard Co.  
Kansas Blackleg Serum  
K. and S. Tire and Rubber Goods Ltd.  
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.  
J. B. Lawrence and Co.  
Geo. H. Lee  
Lally Farm Lighting Co.  
Lever Bros. Ltd.  
Laurence Williams  
Larned, Carter and Co.  
S. F. Lawrason and Co.  
R. A. Lister and Co.  
Louden Machinery Co.  
Livestock Feeding Association  
Lisle Mfg. Co.  
London Veterinary College  
Man. Woolen Stock and Metal Co.  
Man. Gypsum Co.  
Manitoba Finance Corporation  
Maytag Co.  
W. A. McKenzie and Co.  
Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co.  
Merchants Bank of Canada  
B. Levinson and Bros.  
W. C. Macdonald Reg'd.  
J. J. H. McLean Co.  
Frank Massin  
Mineral Springs Sanitarium  
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.  
Massey-Harris Co.  
A. E. McKenzie Co.  
McCollum Lumber Co.  
McLaughlin Motor Car Co.  
McNab and Young Co.  
McMillan Fur and Wool Co.  
McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium  
R. H. McKenna  
Maxwell's Ltd.  
Mason and Risch Ltd.  
Mantle Lamp Co.  
Jno. F. McGee  
Manitoba Engines Ltd.  
McCormick Mfg. Co.  
Metallic Roofing Co.  
Michigan State Auto School  
Minneapolis Steel and Machinery  
Anton Mickelson Co.

Miner Rubber Co.  
Monarch Tractor Co.  
Monarch Overall Mfg. Co.  
Munks Thistle Eradicator Co.  
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Monitor Stove Co.  
J. J. Murray and Co.  
Mutual Life of Can.  
National School of Animal Breeding  
New York Life Insurance Co.  
Nichols and Shepard Co.  
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co.  
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North-American Life Ins. Co.  
Northern Trusts Co.  
Northern School of Taxidermy  
National Trust Co.  
National Life Assurance Co.  
Northern Electric Co.  
North-West Hide and Fur Co.  
Northland Knitting Co.  
National Steel Car Corporation  
National Products Ltd.  
North-West Biscuit Co.  
National Drug and Chemical Co.  
F. A. Neubert  
Northern Shirt Co.  
New Method Dental Parlors  
North Star Oil Co.  
Northern Trading Co.  
North-western Fisheries Co.  
Northern Lumber Co.  
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Oxo Ltd.  
Patmore Nursery Co.  
Parke Davis Co.  
Pedlar People  
Petroleum Products Ltd.  
Peerless Products Ltd.  
Pratt Food Co.  
A. and E. Pierce and Co. Ltd.  
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John Palmer Co.  
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Siskind Tannery  
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Shingle Agency of B.C.  
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Small's Ltd.  
Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada  
J. H. Speers and Co.  
Steele Briggs Co.  
Standard Chemical Co.  
Stinson Tractor Co.  
Stevens Brush Cutter Co.  
A. P. Stevenson and Sons  
Standard Produce Co.  
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Stewart Phonograph Corporation  
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Stromberg Carlson Co.  
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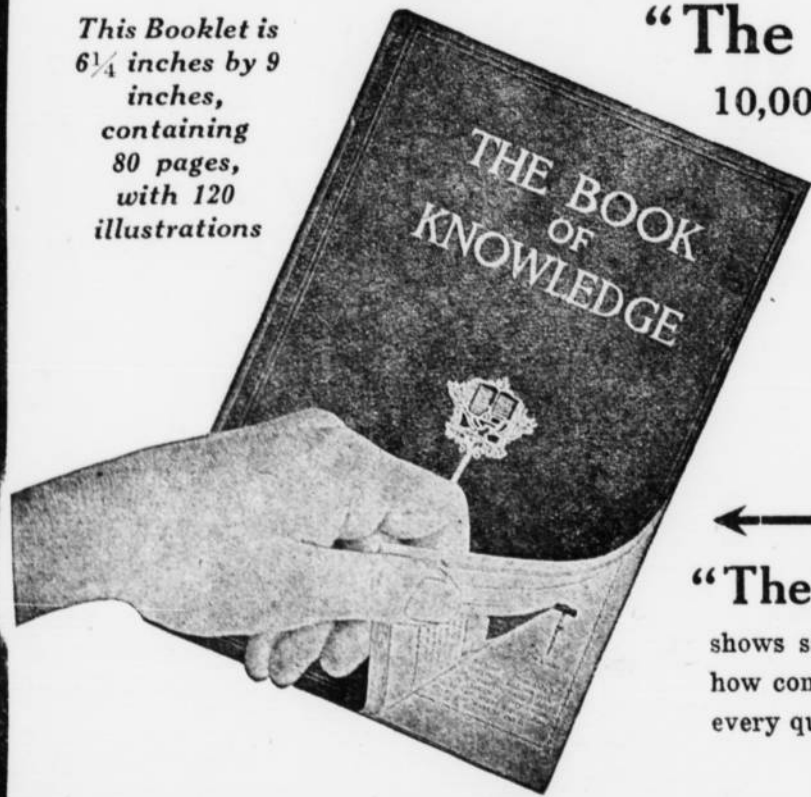
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